

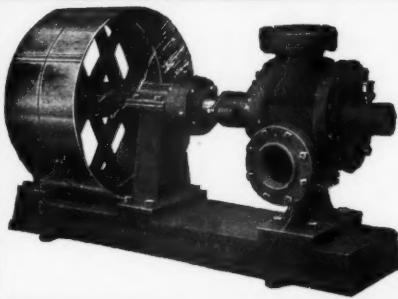
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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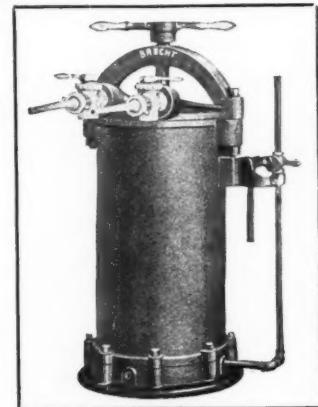
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No. 23.

Packing House Labor Arbitration Decision

While other industries have been at war with labor over terms of employment, meat packers in ten of the principal packing centers of the country have been operating under an arbitration agreement with packing plant workmen, and both sides have agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrator, who is Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler of Chicago.

Judge Alschuler made his latest ruling on matters of wages and working conditions on Dec. 1, when he handed down his decision on applications made last July and September by packinghouse labor organizations representing plant workmen at Chicago and nine other points. Both sides have agreed to abide by these decisions, and while they apply only to the packers and plants affected by the agreement, the decision is more than likely to be accepted by packers and packinghouse labor elsewhere. It may even have a marked effect in ending the labor troubles at some plants on the Atlantic seaboard.

In adopting this method of settling such matters, packers and their employees have set an example to other industries in the effort to reach an understanding without the strife and suffering that result from labor disturbances.

In handing down his decision Judge Alschuler said that "through good faith and co-operation of all concerned we have, with some measure of fair result, in the main avoided extremes, and have more nearly pursued a middle course; and if in the future, as generally in the past, good faith and unselfish counsel will prevail, I am sure it will make far more for permanent good to all than could come out of extremes, which in their very nature cannot long endure."

The decision granted the packinghouse workmen at Chicago and affiliated points an increase in wages, but not the increases of from 30 to 75 per cent over the rates fixed by Judge Alschuler last winter, which the workers demanded, but which the arbitrator declared "are in the main so excessive that an arbitrator would not be justified in granting them."

Increases in wages are to take effect from Dec. 1; increases in bonuses are retroactive, and will be paid from last summer. Demands for a 44-hour week, double pay for overtime, etc., are denied.

Details of the Wage Awards.

Details of the arbitration awards are summarized in a bulletin issued by the

Institute of American Meat Packers, sent to all packers for their information, as follows:

Common laborers, now paid at the rate of 42½ cents an hour, with 10 per cent bonus, are to receive 7½ per cent more bonus, or a total of 17½ per cent. This is equivalent to a rate of 50 cents an hour.

Mechanical trades are to receive a 12½ per cent increase in their rate of pay and a 7½ per cent increase in their bonus, bringing the latter up to 17½ per cent.

Killing and cutting gangs will receive in addition to their present rate, 3 cents an hour and 7½ per cent more bonus, or a total bonus of 17½ per cent.

Helpers in mechanical trades will be paid 8 per cent more on their rate of pay, and a total bonus of 17½ per cent.

According to the ruling, the 17½ per cent bonus is to be computed on not exceeding \$20 of each week's earnings.

Workers had asked an increase of 20 to 50 per cent. The advance is to date from Sept. 1 instead of from July 14, or July 28.

A 44-hour week, double rate for overtime and an 8-hour day for policemen and watchmen are refused.

To cover complaints of smaller packing companies that they are paying higher wages than large concerns are paying for the same work, Judge Alschuler provides

that common labor rates shall not be increased beyond 50 cents an hour. No rates are to be reduced.

The following statement concerning the situation was made to The National Provisioner by John E. O'Hern, general superintendent of plants for Armour & Company:

"I have not heard of any discontent among the workingmen in the plants. Common labor is now placed on a basis of 50 cents an hour, and I think it will be found that this is in line with common labor in any other industry. Maintenance men in the mechanical trades get an equivalent raise of 10 to 12 cents an hour, while the butcher workmen get an increase of approximately something over 7 cents an hour. In addition to the above-mentioned increase, all other hourly employees coming within the award get an increase of 7½ per cent, with a maximum of \$1.50 a week.

"All employees engaged in the packing industry today have an 8-hour day, with time and a half for overtime and double-time for Sundays and holidays. In addition to this the men are guaranteed a 40-hour per week minimum wage.

"If there is any misunderstanding on the part of the employees, it is because they have not understood the award, and I feel satisfied that if they study the award and learn its contents they will be contented."

Would Prevent Shipment of Mixed Car Lots

The attempt of the wholesale grocers to hamper packers' trade by limiting their use of refrigerator car service has now been made plain. Required to specify what they meant by articles which they did not want packers to be allowed to ship with fresh meats in refrigerator cars, they insist that nothing but fresh meats shall be loaded in such cars.

If their request is granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission it will be no longer possible for any packer, large or small, to ship a mixed carload of fresh meats and other packinghouse products, such as hams, bacon, lard, compounds, dairy products, etc. The small packer, for example, who could not fill a car either with fresh meats or with cured products or lard, will not be able to avail himself of this expedited refrigerator car service.

A final hearing on this matter will be held at Chicago beginning December 10. Chairman Aitchison of the Interstate Commerce Commission will preside, and any objections to such a ruling will have to be made at this hearing. It is stated that other matters will occupy the time at the

beginning of the hearing, so that packers' testimony will not begin before December 12. It is probable that many packers, small and large, will be present to voice their objection to such a radical proposal.

During the course of the first hearing on this proposal, at Washington, the attorney for the wholesale grocers stated that he would after the close of that hearing formulate in specific form the demands of the wholesale grocers with respect to articles which should not be permitted to be shipped in so-called meat cars. He did this in a letter dated November 5, 1919, addressed to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The purport of this letter is that nothing except fresh meats shall be allowed to be loaded in the refrigerator cars which receive expedited service, and that practically all packinghouse products shall be excluded from such cars. This means specifically bacon, dried beef, hams and shoulders, cured meats, dried meats, salted meats, cured pork, as well as such articles as lard substitutes and compounds, canned pork and beans, and all of the dairy products.

December 6, 1919.

Trade Commission Tries to Back Fire Packers

Anticipating the approaching investigation of the Federal Trade Commission by a committee of the United States Senate, the Commission this week started a "backfire" to distract public attention by bringing a new set of charges against certain packers.

The Commission made public formal complaints against the five larger Chicago packers charging violation of the Clayton law and the Federal Trade Commission law. Like complaints were also issued against the United Dressed Beef Company, a subsidiary of Swift & Company, the Western Meat Company, and the Nevada Packing Company, a subsidiary of the Western Meat Company.

The cases involve the purchase and control of 31 business corporations in the United States. The concerns alleged to have been absorbed by the five big meat packers include meat packers, fruit canners, dealers in eggs and poultry, and dealers in and manufacturers of butter, cheese, oleomargarine, condensed milk and like products, catsups and condiments, and leather tanners.

Under the law the written, specific complaint of the Commission must be answered in writing within forty days and thereafter public trial and hearing will be had before the Commission. "The respondent concerns will be permitted to be present, in person or by counsel; will have an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses and to produce witnesses and other evidence in defense," says the Commission's announcement.

The Commission's complaint is founded upon Section 7 of the Clayton law, which forbids the purchase or control of the stock of a competitor when such purchase or control may tend to lessen competition or create a monopoly, and upon Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission law which declares unfair methods of competition to be unlawful. An appeal from the Commission's decisions can be made to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The instances cited in the formal complaints include the following:

Details of the Charges.

The charges against Swift & Company involve the purchase of interest in the Moultrie Packing Co., Moultrie, Ga.; the Andalusia Packing Co., Andalusia, Ala.; England Walton & Co., Philadelphia, tanners and leather byproducts, and J. J. Harrington & Co., small stock slaughterers, New York City.

Wilson & Company are charged with acquiring the Paul O. Reyman Co., slaughterers at Wheeling, W. Va., and the Morton-Gregson Co., Nebraska City, Neb.

The Cudahy Packing Company is accused of buying the D. E. Wood Butter Co., Evansville, Ill., and the Daw Cheese Co. of Wisconsin.

Armour & Company are charged with absorbing the Harold L. Brown Co., New York City; Beyer Bros. Co., of New Jersey and Rhode Island, produce concerns; the Eau Claire Creamery Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; the Louden Packing Co. of Ohio; the A. S. Kininmonth Produce Co., Winfield, Kan.; the Pacific Creamery Co., Tempe, Ariz.

and Smith, Richardson & Co., Jacksonville, Fla., a meat concern.

Morris & Company are accused of acquiring interest in the Crescent City Stock Yards and Slaughter House Co., New Orleans, La.; the Bluefield Produce & Provision Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; the Holland Butterine Co., Jersey City, N. J.; the Providence Churning Co., Providence, R. I.; the Eckerson Co., Jersey City, N. J.; the Jacob Marty Co., Broadhead, Wis.; the C. A. Straubel Co., Green Bay, Wis., and Sherman, White & Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Answers by the Packers.

A statement for Armour & Company, issued by F. Edson White, vice-president, declared the action of the Federal Trade Commission was "in line with their established policy to strangle business and prevent growth and developments." "The owners of these companies," the statement says, "voluntarily sold to us the interest which we acquired. We were either not in competition with them at all or the acquisition was a natural and legitimate extension of our business authorized by the law. Our acquisition of an interest in them did not in any way lessen competition or restrain trade."

Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, issued a statement asking the public to suspend judgment until a hearing showed the full facts. "None of the purchases referred to, so far as Morris & Company is concerned, violated any law," said Mr. Morris, "either in fact or intent. They were made in the open."

The following statement was issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers:

"At the proper time the packing companies will present evidence which will show that they have violated no laws whatsoever. In due season the packers will present all the evidence in their possession to the Federal Trade Commission, and will co-operate in every possible way, and also will assist in developing any pertinent facts. The packers are confident that the outcome will in no way reflect any discredit whatsoever upon them or any of their actions."

INVESTIGATE TRADE COMMISSION.

The United States Senate on December 3 adopted without debate and without opposition the resolution offered by Senator Watson of Indiana calling for a Senate committee investigation of the character and activities of employees of the Federal Trade Commission. This investigation is to be under the direction of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Cummins of Iowa is chairman, and the latter announced that he would set a date soon for the beginning of the investigation.

When he introduced his resolution some weeks ago Senator Watson made specific charges against the chief investigator of the Commission at Chicago and about a dozen more of the staff which had charge of the investigation of the meat packers upon which the Commission's recent reports were based. He gave names, places and dates relative to the socialistic and anarchistic activities of these men who examined the packers as Government representatives, and charged that the Chi-

cago offices of the Commission were used as headquarters for these activities. The hearings will give an opportunity for Senator Watson to bring forward proof of his charges, which members of the Commission have already attempted to belittle.

Ex-Governor John L. Fort of New Jersey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, this week submitted his resignation to the President as a member of that body, alleging ill health as the reason for retiring at this time.

PACKERS AND COAL STRIKE.

The effect of the coal strike on the meat packing industry has proved to be serious in those sections affected by the shortage in bituminous coal supply, and wherever rationing regulations have been in force. Packers were at first included in the list of non-essential industries, but on representation to Washington of the danger of a failure of the meat supply, permission was given to packers to operate their slaughtering and fresh meat business and refrigerating plants, the understanding being that such departments as soap, fertilizer, canning, etc., would be shut down until the coal shortage was relieved.

In Chicago, where the shut-down threatened the greatest damage to meat supplies, a conference of packers was held with the fuel administration representatives at which the situation was strongly presented. It was understood that recommendation would be made permitting the packers' killing and other meat departments to operate as essential industries.

At the Chicago Stock Yards subsidiary departments were being shut down in response to the demand for coal conservation. As an illustration, Armour & Company gave orders for their deodorizing plant to shut down, the wool house was closed, as was the acidulating fertilizer plant, and the degreaser and fertilizer dryers were to shut down later. The canning, peanut butter, soda fountain supply and pepsin departments were also to shut down, and even the pigs' feet cooking department.

Use of oil for fuel was being increased at Chicago plants and large supplies of fuel oil were being ordered and received. This plan worked well at Kansas City, installation of oil burners under packing-house boilers being comparatively easy and inexpensive.

PROVISION EXPORTS TO ENGLAND.

According to the United States Railroad Administration, the British Ministry of Food states that it is in urgent need of more provisions, and in order to relieve the situation 83 carloads of provisions have been taken from the warehouse at Jersey City, and the 900 to 1,000 carloads of provisions in storage for British account at various places in New York State are being loaded into cars as fast as possible. Efforts will be made by the British government to co-operate in the delivery of its traffic during the present shortage of lighterage equipment to the extent of supplying lighters and trucking some of the freight. Predictions are made that British-owned provision supplies will not last longer than January.

The Meat Producer and Meat Exports

It may seem a far cry from the Western live stock farm to the Continental lard market or the British bacon market, but it is not so far as it seems. The live stock producer needs to watch the foreign situation, as well as keeping his eye on domestic markets, if he wants to know whether to extend or curtail his live stock activities from season to season. In a sense the packer is merely his selling agent, and close co-operation between the two is essential to the success of both, but primarily so for the man who produces the raw material for the nation's meat food.

This is the essence of an answer made by President Thomas E. Wilson of the Institute of American Meat Packers to an inquiry from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Farmers' Association.

The farmer wanted to know what the packer thought of the prospect for a market for his live stock during the coming year. In Mr. Wilson's opinion—based on available information—the whole situation depended pretty much on European developments.

In his answer to Colonel Hudson's inquiry Mr. Wilson reviews the state of Europe's live stock population, her meat needs, her credit situation and ability to pay for what she might buy of us. His conclusion is that live stock production should be gauged on European developments and that farmers and packers alike need to be alert to foreign developments. He emphasizes the necessity of close co-operation between the two, so that they may adjust their efforts to meet a situation which is constantly changing.

The letter of President Wilson to the chairman of the farmers' committee is as follows:

MR. WILSON'S LETTER.

Colonel J. A. Hudson, Chairman, Executive Committee, Missouri Farmers' Association, Columbia, Mo.:

My Dear Colonel Hudson:

In accordance with your request, I am furnishing herein a general survey of the foreign situation insofar as it affects the live stock producer.

From a mass of conflicting estimates, articles by independent investigators and reports by Government departments, the following observations concerning live stock in Europe seem fairly well grounded:

As compared with the condition before the war, cattle in Western Europe—nine countries—show a decrease of more than seven million. Cattle in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand show an increase of more than sixteen million, a gain of some nine million cattle.

Swine have been decreased by approximately twenty-four and a half million in the Western European countries, and have been increased in the other countries named by about seventeen and a half million, a loss of seven million.

Sheep have been decreased in the European countries by approximately seven and a half million, and in the other countries have been increased by four and three-fourths million. Sheep and swine figures do not include Belgium and Argentina, for which no recent statistics are accessible.

Replenishment of Live Stock Supply.

It is apparent from these figures, which

are taken from the latest available reports of the Department of Agriculture, that an important factor is the fearful loss of swine.

But it is to be remembered that swine herds sometimes can be replenished with astonishing rapidity—if feed is available. The length of time estimated for the replenishment of European swine herds varies from one to three years, with the consensus hovering around two years.

Some persons believe that Europe—particularly Belgium, France and Italy—will try to build up their dairy herds by importing live cattle. The statistics now available indicate that an effort already is being made in this direction. Exports of cattle from the United States have increased greatly since last year, but the number exported is still insignificant, being 10,410 in August, the heaviest month of 1919 for which statistics are available. Of these, some were doubtless pure-bred stock sent to South America.

The foreign exchange situation, to be discussed hereinafter, will retard the importation of live cattle into European countries.

Take Germany as a violent illustration:

Suppose a cow costs \$200 in American money. This is normally the equivalent of a little more than 800 German marks. Today it is the equivalent of a little more than 8,000 marks. The German farmer could not, if he would, pay such a price for a cow.

A similar situation, but in a milder degree, exists in France, Italy, Belgium and other European nations.

In a sense, however, these circumstances constitute only a minor factor, for the European nations, when they do replenish their herds, probably will replenish them largely as spiders build their webs—out of their own live stock resources.

Supplies and Foreign Exchange.

There is no gainsaying the fact that many European countries sadly need American meat—particularly pork—as well as other commodities produced by the farmer.

But few of them can pay the price necessitated by the depreciated exchange value of their money. It may be said roughly that prices of food in America are practically double the pre-war figures.

German money is worth about one-tenth of its normal exchange value, so that the German buying an American product

must pay in German money a price twenty times as great as he paid before the war. The exchange value of French, Italian and other European money also has depreciated, but not so heavily as is the case with Germany.

The Pork Situation in England.

The situation in England is particularly interesting to the man who raises swine.

Before the Government control of food was removed, credits extended by this country to the Allies supported Allied exchange. When free trading was resumed last March England proceeded to buy very, very heavily—especially pork. The packers took their payment in the form of sixty-day bills on London, payable in sterling. But the exchange value of sterling fell rapidly, so that the bills became worth less in American money than the price on which the packers had figured. (These bills are commonly sold to bankers, in order that the proceeds may be put back into the packing business without delay.)

As British exchange declined, packers raised the price of pork in England sufficiently to compensate for the decrease in the value of sterling. Finally, a point was reached at which the Englishman refused to pay more. He was protected by the fact that England had bought heavy stocks.

But British exchange continued to decline. This was equivalent to a drop in the prices realized for pork; so, obviously, the decline in the value of sterling affected the live stock markets here. Just as heavy English buying had helped to raise the price of hogs, so diminution of English buying and the decline in British exchange, helped to lower the price of hogs.

England is still pretty well stocked with pork products. In fact, the British bought more pork than their labor, ships, docks and warehouses could care for adequately. It has been common talk that British pork supplies would last until December and perhaps until January. How true this is, it is impossible to say.

Meat Famine in Central Europe.

It is safe to say, however, that many of the European countries greatly need American meat, but are unable to pay the price caused by the decline in foreign exchange values. This need of food is felt with especial keenness in Central European countries, where, I am confident, great suffering and actual loss of life will occur this winter on account of the shortage of meats and fats.

(Continued on page 38.)

How Wholesale Beef Prices Have Fallen

Wholesale beef prices decreased over 34 per cent between May 3 and November 22, according to accurate statistics gathered from the country at large. Food index figures covering 25 food commodities, on the other hand, show a decrease of only 10 per cent between August 2 and November 22. During this latter period beef prices at wholesale declined 18 per cent. The Institute of American Meat Packers summarizes these interesting price changes as follows:

"From May 3 to November 22, the average weekly wholesale price per hundred pounds of dressed beef—taking the country as a whole—has declined about 34.2 per cent. In other words, the average wholesale price of dressed beef for the week ending November 22 was less than two-thirds of the figure realized for the week ending May 3—slightly more than \$14.00, as compared with just a little over \$21.50.

"The following figures show the per-

centage decrease from May 3 month by month:

	Decrease.
Week ending June 7.....	11.2%
Week ending July 5.....	17.9%
Week ending August 2.....	20.5%
Week ending September 6.....	27.6%
Week ending October 4.....	30.9%
Week ending November 1.....	33.2%
Week ending November 22.....	34.2%

"In connection with these changes in the price of beef, it is interesting to note the changes in the cost of living. The Annalist food index figures for the week ending November 22 is 282,486, as compared with 313,647 for the week ending August 2, a decrease of 10 per cent during that period, as compared with a decrease of nearly 18 per cent in the wholesale price of beef during the same time.

"The Annalist figure is based on the prices of 25 food commodities. Furthermore, the Annalist wholesale food index figure, averaged for the month, indicates an actual increase of one-half of 1 per cent for August over July, and about 1 per cent for July over June."

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

MAKING GELATINE AND OSSEIN.

The following inquiry is from a subscriber in the East:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We should be glad if you could publish information concerning the manufacture of gelatine and ossein.

Gelatine is practically glue, and the process of manufacture is much the same. Gelatine made from fresh hard bones, such as shins, knuckles, thighs, etc., and also horn piths, is possibly the very best quality of glue made. Horn piths, it is asserted, produce the best quality of glue or gelatine and contain the lowest possible percentage of impurities, when carefully manipulated, of course. Buttock bones and shoulder blades may also be used with the beforementioned raw material.

The bones are first sawed sufficiently to expose the marrow; then they are thoroughly washed in cold water, changing the water as often as necessary, until all blood and discoloring matter has been eliminated and the bones are clean and white. Then the bones are cooked until all the fiber is removed and all the grease possibly extracted by cooking, which is effected just under boiling point. The benzine process is far more effectual, but is not generally used today.

Different bones require different lengths of time to cook, varying from about four to eight hours; round and flat shin bones require three to four hours; thighs about seven hours, buttock bones and shoulder blades about eight hours.

After the cooking is finished—the fat being skimmed off as it arises during the cooking—the glue liquor is drawn off.

Then the bones are washed with hot water to remove the last particle of grease and meat fiber.

Horn piths should be well washed, then cooked for about three-quarters of an hour, so that all the skin, hair, fat and blood are removed and the pith is clean and white. Then the piths, if not cooked at once, are dried at a moderate temperature, preferably by open air drying or coil drying, with a generous access of fresh air. All of this is to avoid discoloration of the gelatine, which when finished should be colorless and odorless. The piths are cooked until all the grease and glue possible are extracted by cooking.

The glue liquor thus obtained is treated in the same manner as glue—filtered, evaporated, etc.

Ossein is a bone tissue yielding gluten—a form of gelatine—obtained by subjecting comminuted bone, such as that left after it has been processed as above stated for gelatine, to prolonged action of dilute hydrochloric acid, which dissolves all the earthy matter. The degreased, processed bone, after being ground, is separated by sifting into at least two different degrees of fineness or coarseness, which require different spaces of time for conversion into gluten. We understand that an analysis shows that the amount of gluten is precisely the same as that of the ossein which yields it. We have not the complete process on file, hence we must refer our inquirer to a practical packinghouse chemist, some of the best in the business being among the advertisers in The National Provisioner.

CAUSE OF HIGH OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Business men engaged in international trade are continually asking two questions: "When will ocean freights be lower?" and "Why are freights higher now than before the war?" writes Trade Com-

missioner Leonard B. Gary. The London Daily Telegraph says that one of the reasons is that a ton of shipping today performs, according to well-informed British shipowners, only about half the service it did five years ago—a state of affairs largely attributable to the congestion at the different ports of Great Britain.

Among other reasons assigned for high freights in the United Kingdom are:

1. Relative shortage of tonnage, because of the failure to make good losses sustained during the war, and the large number of vessels still being "conditioned" after the stress and strain of war service.

2. Post-war Government needs in the matter of transport, and labor delays generally.

3. Greatly increased cost of ships, and higher insurance values as a result.

4. High cost of repairs and maintenance.

5. Increased wages for officers and seamen and heavier bills for their food and ships' stores.

6. Higher dock dues.

7. Higher prices for bunker coal.

The price of bunker coal is especially heavy now upon shipping. Before the war bunkers could be obtained in Great Britain for 15s. to 20s. (from \$3.65 to \$4.87) a ton. Since coal represents from 40 to 50 per cent of the outlay for operating ships under normal conditions, it is apparent that the price paid for bunkers looms large in calculating the expenses of a voyage.

Wages are another item that enters into the high cost of transport. An able-bodied seaman on a British vessel prior to the war received £5 10s. (\$26.77) a month. Today his wage is £11 10s. (\$55.96), with a bonus of £3 (\$14.60). The cost of food for the seamen and of accommodations have also advanced. Further, five years ago it cost around £5 to £6 (\$24 to \$29) a ton to construct a vessel in Great Britain, while today the same vessel will cost £30 (\$146) a ton.

In purchasing a Swenson you get two kinds of service—mechanical and personal.

Swenson Evaporators have demonstrated in the quarter of a century of their history that they are built with this one idea—good service. Some of the first machines we ever installed are still in service—too good to discard.

Our personal service does not stop with the designing and construction of an evaporator. Our production department and traffic department as well as our engineering department, all stay on the job until the purchaser is satisfied.

Swenson Evaporator Company

MAIN OFFICE—945 MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO

Cable Address—"Evaporator Chicago"

Eastern Office—Widener Building, Philadelphia

In order to provide our clients and prospective clients with better service we have opened our first eastern office in the Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of Mr. G. Gordon Urquhart. And we expect to be in a position to advise you next month the address of our New York office.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American
Meat Packers and the American
Meat Packers' Trade and
Supply Association

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ROBERT G. GOULD, Vice-President.

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116 Nassau Street, New York.
Telephone Beekman 5477.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical
interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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Co., Chicago; J. R. Livezey, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECULATION AND CREDIT

Commenting on the recent high level of
money rates, Commerce Monthly in its
money market discussion holds that this
came largely from speculative activities
which overburdened a credit situation
already strained by unusual demands
from commercial enterprises. The cure,
it declares, is not an extension of credit
facilities, but an arousing of public senti-
ment against speculation.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Since the conclusion of hostilities a
year ago, it says, credit demands on banks
have increased steadily. Since midsum-
mer this increase has been rapid. This
situation has resulted in part from the
unusual volume of credit needed at pre-
vailing high price levels to finance com-
mercial enterprises and the marketing of
crops. The lateness of certain crops, the
slow movement of grain, strikes at ports,
and general industrial unrest have tended
to increase both the duration and the vol-
ume of financial assistance required from
banks.

At the same time there had developed a
vast amount of speculation—not in stocks
alone, but in land, cotton, grain and in
commodities generally over the whole
country. The undue growth of this gen-
eral spirit of speculation threatened a se-
rious impairment of the country's credit
position, and a point was approached
where the further extension of the bank-
ing position to finance speculative activity
became inexpedient. In the face of this
scarcity of funds, and in consequence of
its own over-extended position, the stock
market has undergone a severe liquidation.

In view of the speculative spirit wide-
spread over the country, it adds, the de-
velopment of public sentiment against the
undue extension of speculation and possi-
bly further advances in Federal reserve
discount rates may be necessary to re-
store normal conditions. It would seem
to be clear that any permanent relief of
the credit situation must come through a
reduction in the demands for speculative
purposes generally, rather than in a fur-
ther extension of the supply of credit.

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know the young fellow who
works for \$25 a week and who is wearing
a new winter suit that cost \$85?

Do you know the wage-earner who loaf-
es because he is afraid if he does too much
he'll "work himself out of a job?"

Do you know the housewife who is
ashamed to be seen with a market basket
on her arm or to carry home a brown
paper bundle?

Do you know the girl working for \$18
a week who is buying and wearing a \$350
fur coat?

Do you know the man who lets a fresh
clerk sneer him into buying a \$15 hat for
fear he'll seem "cheap" when he can buy
a satisfactory one for \$7?

Do you know the investor who has
traded his Liberty Bonds for a promise
of a hundred per cent profit in a stock
company backed by a slick promoter?

Do you know the married couple who

do not think enough of their children to
buy War Savings Stamps for them and
to teach them to save?

Do you know the woman who telephones
for a pound and a half of porterhouse
steak half an hour before dinner?

Do you know the man who says that
the government savings securities, like
Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and
Treasury Savings Certificates, are too
slow or too small or too old-fashioned for
his investments?

If you do, you know pretty well what is
the matter with the country just now!

UNDRAWN POULTRY BEST

Attention has been called again to the
fact that undrawn poultry keeps better,
both in transit to market and in cold stor-
age, than does drawn poultry. This fact
is freshly brought to public attention by a
statement just issued to the press by the
U. S. Department of Agriculture, which evi-
dently finds it necessary to remind the
public of what has been well known in
the trade for years.

It is possible that this reminder was
called for by a revival of the faddist agi-
tation for the drawing of poultry before
marketing, which now and again starts up
through the efforts of some food fanatics
with more theory than common sense. Dr.
Mary Pennington, the nation-wide authority
on poultry marketing, long ago demon-
strated the fact that drawn poultry is
a bacteria-breeder, while the failure to cut
open the carcass of the fowl before mar-
keting is a protection from decomposition
of the tissues rather than a promoter of
it. The government experts now come
forward with a repetition of their proofs
to this effect, which testimony should head
off any recurrence of this particular food
fad foolishness.

THE PAPER SHORTAGE

Trade paper, magazine and newspaper
publishers are facing an unprecedented
paper shortage, due to the exceptional run
on the supply since the war. The demands
have so completely overdrawn the avail-
able supply that a real crisis is at hand.

The wood pulp from which most of the
paper is made is harder and harder to get
each year. Not only has the price of paper
gone up time after time, but large paper
concerns have had to refuse paper to old
customers, and many publishers have
found themselves so short at times that
they have had to cut the size of their pub-
lications. The Chicago Tribune recently
has been omitting as high as 60 columns
per day of paid advertising offered to it,
but not accepted because of lack of paper
on which to print it.

This is only one of the difficulties pub-
lishers have to meet these days, and which
their advertisers and readers should take
into consideration.

December 6, 1919.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Loup Valley Packing Co. is making rapid progress on the improvements to its plant at Grand Island, Neb.

The Cudahy Packing Co. has announced its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent to stockholders of record December 24, payable January 20, 1920.

The Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, Okla., has been organized with a capital stock of \$6,000,000. The organizers are A. B. Britton, Samuel B. Howard and Geo. V. Reilly, all of New York.

The Virden Packing Co., Sacramento, Cal., has taken over the interests of Moran & Co., of San Francisco. The company plans to continue slaughtering in Sacramento but will pack at San Francisco.

Extensive improvements are being made to several plants operating under the Allied Packers, Inc., control. The plants are located at Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., Macon, Ga., and Topeka, Kans., and will enable an increase in operating capacity of approximately 30 per cent.

The Drovers' Packing Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has succeeded the Thos. Ruddy Packing Co., a Maine corporation. The incorporators are practically all Kansans and Missourians and have increased their capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$3,500,000. The packing plant is located at Kansas City, Kans.

FALL IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The depreciation in foreign exchange is not due merely to the heavy trade balances, declares the National Bank of Commerce in New York in the December issue of its magazine, Commerce Monthly. It is also due to the fact that foreign monies are depreciated at home. The gold standard has been suspended in most European countries, and the money is

merely irredeemable paper. No normal exchange conditions can be expected until the gold standard is restored. It goes on:

"How far the exchange rates will fall, when they will recover, how rapidly they will recover—these are questions to which no one can give confident answers. It is the general expectation that so long as the heavy excess of imports over exports continues for the European countries, their exchanges will go lower. On the other hand, there are some observers who express the opinion that much of this has already been discounted in the existing exchange rates by short selling, and that the demand from these short sellers themselves will take up the new supply of foreign exchange growing out of the exports for a considerable period. Other observers, however, maintain that the general tendency of speculation has been bullish rather than bearish.

"This view is strongly buttressed by statistical arguments: the long-time loans to Europe the past year fall far short of the balance of Europe's current debt to the outside world, and speculation of one kind or another must have absorbed the difference, either by buying exchange, or by letting balances accumulate in European banks, or by withholding exchange from the market, and allowing 'open accounts' to run. There would thus be an enormous volume of exchange hanging over the market. Definite prediction is dangerous where so many uncertainties exist."

MEAT PACKERS' DIRECTORS MEET.

The board of directors of the Institute of American Meat Packers held a meeting at the office of the Institute in Chicago on December 2, with a majority of the members present. President Thomas E. Wilson was in the chair, and plans for the work of the organization were discussed and acted upon. Great interest was manifested by those present in the widening activities of the Institute, and hearty support was given to the work of the officers and committees.

In addition to President Wilson, those in attendance included Vice-president Samuel T. Nash, of Cleveland, O., who has

only recently returned from an extended trip abroad; Vice-president Howard R. Smith, of Baltimore, Md.; Secretary Robert G. Gould, Treasurer John T. Agar, of Chicago; General Michael Ryan, Cincinnati; John J. Felin, Philadelphia; T. W. Tallaferro, Detroit, Mich.; Edward Morris, Chicago; Gustav Bischoff, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., Chicago; G. F. Swift, Chicago; W. H. Gehrmann, Davenport, Iowa; and George A. Hormel, Austin, Minn.

ARMOUR & CO. ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the directors of Armour & Company was held in Chicago on December 3, with President J. Ogden Armour presiding. Philip D. Armour and Frederick W. Croll were elected vice-presidents and Everett Wilson and Frank W. Waddell were elected directors.

Mr. Wilson is in charge of the Armour branch houses, and has been with the company forty-two years. Mr. Waddell, who is in charge of the pork and provision departments, has been with the company thirty years. Mr. Croll is now treasurer of the company, and retains that office. He entered the service of the company thirty-one years ago.

The full list of officers is as follows: President, J. Ogden Armour; vice-presidents, Chas. W. Armour, Arthur Meeker, Robert J. Dunham, A. Watson Armour, George B. Robbins, F. Edson White, E. A. Valentine, Philip D. Armour and Frederick W. Croll.

CUDAHY STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cudahy Packing Co. last Saturday, at Portland, Me., it was decided to increase the number of the board of directors from five to seven. The five present members—E. A. Cudahy, E. A. Cudahy, Jr., J. M. Cudahy, G. C. Shephard and E. A. Strauss—were re-elected; George Marples and F. E. Wilhelm were added to the board. Both have long been high in the executive councils of the company.

On Monday the board of directors met and re-elected the present officers for the ensuing year, as follows: E. A. Cudahy, president; E. A. Cudahy, Jr., vice-president; G. C. Shephard, second vice-president; J. E. Wagner, treasurer; and A. W. Anderson, secretary. The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock was announced, payable January 5, 1920, to stockholders of record December 24, 1919.

What this Rendering equipment is doing for others, it will do for you.

The Wannenwetsch System Solves rendering difficulties.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PACKERS who buy our **SPECIAL HAM PAPER** for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the **GREATEST VALUE** the market offers.
WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Demand Quiet—Shipments Liberal—Hogs Irregular—Movement Moderate.

The week's developments in the hog product market have been quite undecided as to price. Lard has been a little firmer, while meats have shown only a slight gain, with a rather quiet trade. The better tone to lard has been accompanied by reports of a fairly good demand for shipping from packing points, largely for domestic account and of some demand for export. The export situation has been clouded again by the action of the foreign exchange market and the further break in sterling to new low levels. It has been believed, however, that this discount is being taken into account and while it tends to restrict the volume of exports it naturally has the effect of advancing the price on the other side to the extent of the discount.

Numerous inquiries have been received from Germany for food stuffs of different kinds but about the best bid they are willing to make is a payment of 50% in cash and 50% on a year's credit. The passing of the Edge Bill is looked forward to as a solution to the present conditions and it is believed that there will be a stimulation of export shipments just as soon as it is possible to get the machinery in working order. Many will take the chance of doing business before the actual authority of this act is obtained.

The exports the past week from Atlantic ports were again liberal, amounting to about 38,000,000 lbs. of meat against 31,000,000 lbs. the preceding week, but the exports of lard were disappointingly light, amounting to 4,489,000 lbs. For the four weeks ending with Nov. 29 the exports of meats have amounted to 104,000,000 lbs. in round numbers and the exports of lard 48,000,000 lbs.

The Chicago stock of product for Dec. 1 showed a small increase in the stock of pork, both of new and other kind, and a

gain of about 2,200,000 lbs. of lard, while there was a decrease of 10,000,000 lbs. in the stocks of other lard. The total stocks of meats showed a decrease of 3,000,000 lbs. for the month with the total about 3,500,000 lbs. in excess of last year. The comparative figures follow:

	Dec. 1, 1919.	Nov. 1, 1919.	Dec. 1, 1918.
Mess pork, reg., brls.	2,655	1,413	5,444
Other pork, brls.	26,528	23,740	43,185
Lard, reg., lbs.	13,347,153	13,740,000	7,988,076
Other lard, lbs.	6,024,036	13,551,981	22,000,243
Short rib sides, lbs.	320,036	2,425,824	1,492,424
Short cl. sides, lbs.	3,287,416	4,039,565	4,377,594
Ex. sh. clear sides.	854,622	1,373,320	4,231,385
Total meats, lbs.	103,404,791	108,319,380	101,91,039

The traffic conditions have caused a great deal of worry the past week. It has been apprehended and the apprehension is not allayed yet that there will be a holding up of the movement of hogs to market on account of the question of coal and traffic conditions, although under the priority regulations the question of coal supplies for handling foodstuffs should be least affected. There has been, however, quite a little disposition to restrict interest in the market until the situation becomes a little clearer. The shipments of fresh meats from Chicago during the week were unusually large, amounting to nearly 71,000,000 lbs. from Chicago against 43,000,000 lbs. last year and the shipments of cured meats were 23,200,000 lbs. against 18,100,000 lbs. a year ago.

The decrease in the stocks of product at all points is claimed to have again been considerable for the month of October and the full report as issued by the Bureau of Markets will be watched with a good deal of interest. Under the packing conditions with a decrease in the kill during November of nearly 1,500,000 hogs there should be a decrease in production of meats and lard of approximately 200,000,000 lbs. compared with last year. While the exports have decreased quite largely compared with the huge movement of last year there has been a very liberal domestic distribution. But for the decrease in exports prices

would have either been forced to a high level again or else there would have been a further radical decrease in stocks. The movement of stocks this season has been very similar to last year. The maximum total was reached the first three months of the year, since when there has been a steady decrease in stocks, although the decrease up to the latest reports available has been less than for the corresponding time a year ago.

The movement of hogs at the seven leading points for the week was 78,000 less than the preceding week, and 128,000 less than last year. There was a decrease in the receipts of cattle and sheep for the week compared with the preceding week, but the cattle receipts were in excess of last year. The Chicago movement of hogs during the month of November and the average weights for the past five years follows:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Received No.	841,151	939,600	7,8,437	1,089,928	860,017
Shipped No.	69,200	17,197	103,308	128,103	99,588

Net supply 771,951 922,403 615,089 961,765 760,429

Av. wgt., lbs. 226 225 203 195 187

PORK—The local market has been rather quiet during the week but prices have been firmer with domestic demand on a rather fair scale. Export demand, however, was lacking. The cash market at Chicago was nominally quoted at about \$43. At New York mess pork was \$47½ nominally; family \$52@53, and short clear at \$44@51.

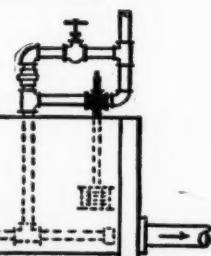
LARD—The market has been very irregular, owing to the rather slow domestic demand, but the selling has been checked by the declines in the western lard stock, and fears of a lighter hog movement owing to interruption of railroad operation by the coal strike. At New York City prime western was quoted at \$24.55@24.65 nominal, and middle west at \$24.40@24.50 nominal. City lard was quoted at 23½@24c; refined to the Continent, 28c; South America, 28½c; and Brazil in kegs, 29½c. Cash lard at Chicago was 75c less than December.

BEEF—The market was very inactive and about unchanged with demand both domestic and export very slow. New York quotations were: Mess, \$22@23; family, \$27@28; extra Indian mess, \$49@50.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

It Prevents Mutilated Skins in Hog Dehairing

The diagram below illustrates the application of the No. 16 Regulator to Hog Scraper Tanks. It positively prevents changes in temperature of the water.



The beaters will not mutilate or cut the skins unless the scalding-water or the washing-water becomes too hot.

Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators applied to scalding tanks and scraper tanks positively prevent overheating of the water.

Greatest speed in dehairing is possible only when water is just right all the time.

Powers Regulators insure exactly the temperature desired, constantly, and without any watching. This not only saves time and labor, but assures a uniformly standard product.

Our Bulletin 139 will be sent on request. It tells more about the use of Automatic Heat Regulation and its Superiority over manual control.



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The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Exports of meats and meat products during the month of October, 1919, were reported by totals in the last issue of The National Provisioner. Herewith are given the detailed figures of exports for that month by countries of destination, including some items which did not appear in last week's table, such as oleomargarine, mutton, sausage, stearin, etc. These figures would not ordinarily be available for the information of the trade for another month at least. They are as follows:

BEEF, CANNED:	Pounds.	Value.
France	62,144	\$ 17,070
United Kingdom	532,962	214,297
Canada	16,191	3,487
Other countries	1,182,487	377,912

BEEF, FRESH:

Italy	355,036	66,569
United Kingdom	1,299,766	225,501
Canada	144,904	18,015
Other countries	29,448,510	6,332,594

BEEF, PICKLED:

Belgium	97,689	15,535
Denmark	164,500	39,695
Norway	55,688	11,640
United Kingdom	577,389	108,817
Canada	103,563	97,382
Newfoundland and Labrador	568,800	101,220
West Indies	119,048	22,864
South America	82,400	16,950
Other countries	1,653,345	416,176

OLEO OIL:

Denmark	378,876	112,717
France	1,376,423	393,377
Italy	203,854	62,543
Netherlands	118,570	34,224
Norway	1,566,517	507,217
Sweden	402,923	125,669
United Kingdom	1,517,960	470,667

Newfoundland and Labrador

Other countries

OLEOMARGARINE

TALLOW

BACON:

Belgium

Denmark

France

Italy

Netherlands

Norway

Sweden

United Kingdom

Canada

Cuba

HAMS AND SHOULDERS:

Belgium

Denmark

France

Netherlands

United Kingdom

Canada

Panama

Mexico

Cuba

Other countries

LARD:

Belgium

Denmark

France

Italy

Netherlands	6,702,736	2,360,590
Norway	202,280	56,193
Sweden	179,610	66,334
United Kingdom	7,361,809	2,518,325
Canada	238,773	70,078
Mexico	904,617	241,889
Cuba	3,755,059	1,140,639
Dominican Republic	75,105	29,424
Haiti	25,900	9,042
Chile	8,865	3,476
Colombia	8,975	2,805
Ecuador	44,436	14,676
Peru	172,985	59,574
Venezuela	4,825	1,527
British South Africa	1,900	770
Other countries	11,256,783	4,008,881

NEUTRAL LARD:

Netherlands	644,145	216,297
Norway	286,809	104,213
United Kingdom	266,260	95,857
Other countries	536,724	215,622

PORK, CANNED:

PORK, FRESH:

PORK, PICKLED:

France	166,712	34,736
Italy	102	38
Norway	911,659	243,319
United Kingdom	233,628	71,665
Canada	960,851	222,654
Panama	6,945	1,402

Newfoundland and

LARD COMPOUNDS:

Labrador

British West Indies

Cuba

British Guiana

Other countries

Netherlands

Norway

United Kingdom

Panama

Mexico

Trinidad

Cuba

Haiti

Philippine Islands

Other countries

MUTTON

SAUSAGE, CANNED

All other

STEARIN

All other meat products, canned

ALL OTHER

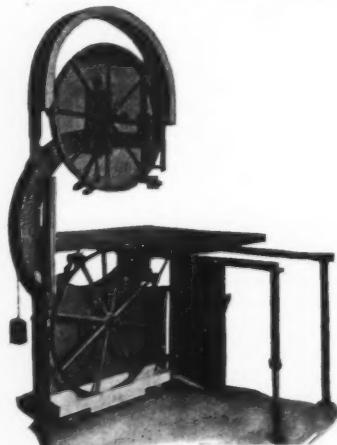
775,704

662,387

FIX PRICES OF BEEF IN ROME.

The Sindacal Council of Rome on Oct. 15 announced retail prices for chilled beef as follows, per pound, the price being in United States currency, equivalent at present rate of exchange to 10 lire per dollar: Forequarter, with bone, 22 cents; hindquarter, with bone, 31 cents; lean meat, without fat or bone, 41 cents. The corresponding classes of fresh beef, provided by the emergency slaughter of animals that have suffered accidents, are to be sold at the respective prices tabulated above.

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are to be found in every packing house in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. This should be evidence sufficient to prove the merits of our machine.

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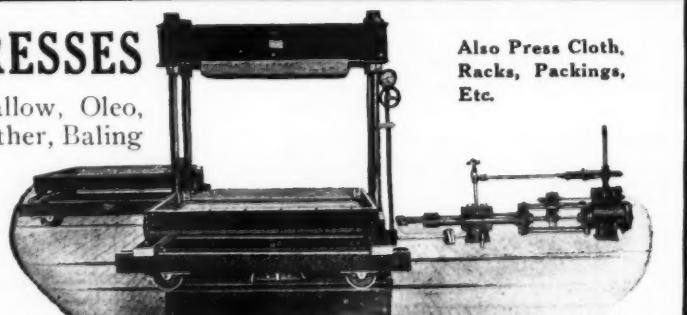


FIG. 1226
H-P-M Hydraulic Tankage Press with Steam Pump.
Detailed Specifications in Tankage Press Chicago.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market for tallow was very quiet until Wednesday when activity increased and prices suffered a sharp decline. The selling was rather heavy and reported to have amounted to about 1,000 drums, or more than 1,000,000 lbs. This was the largest transaction for some weeks past, and attracted much attention. Sales were made of city special loose at 16½—16¾c, and at 16c, against the last previous sale of 17c, or a decline of 1c a pound. The selling was hard to trace, but the buying was said to be for local soap manufacturers. The export situation was again very unsatisfactory, sterling becoming demoralized again and reaching new record low levels at well under \$4, while reports from Washington indicated that there will be no help from the Government in the way of financing export business, and that exporters will have to finance their own transactions themselves.

In the New York market prime city tallow was quoted at 15¾c; special loose at 16c, and edible at 18c nominal. At Chicago packers No. 1 was quoted at 14¾@15¼c.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been very dull and featureless the past week. While there has been no change in prices the undertone was easier, due to the weakness in tallow and the lower trend in cottonseed oil. Consuming demand was again inactive while export interest in the market is very slow, but offerings have been rather light. Oleo at New York was quoted at 22½c nominal and at Chicago 21½@22c.

OLEO OIL.—The market for oleo oil has been very dull and steady. At New York extra was quoted at 32½c and at Chicago at 30@31c.

GREASE.—The market for greases has been firm but the demand has not been aggressive, and buyers have been influenced somewhat by the weaker feeling in the tallow market and the easiness in some of the other grades. Yellow was quoted in New York 14@14¾c, choice house 14@14½c, and at Chicago yellow was quoted at 14@14¾c and house at 12½@13c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was dull and featureless and nominally unchanged. Twenty degree cold test was quoted at \$1.90@1.95, 30 degree at \$1.80@1.90, and prime \$1.40@1.50.

HOG PRODUCTS AND COAL STRIKE.

"The receipts of hogs in eleven markets for the first two days this week are 267,000 as against 346,000 for the first two days of last week, 347,000 for a like time last year, and 283,000 for the corresponding time in 1917," say W. G. Press & Co. in their Chicago market letter. "So far this year in the same markets, we have received 28,027,000 as against 28,096,000 for the same period in 1918, 23,713,000 for like time in 1917, 27,835,000 for the same time in 1916, and 24,277,000 for the corresponding time in 1915."

"Hogs have been held back this year on account of favorable feeding weather, and we expect the receipts from now on to be very liberal. They will show, in our opinion, quite an increase from now on over last year. The average weight of hogs in Chicago for November of this year was 226 lbs., as against 226 last year, 209 in 1917, 195 in 1916 and 187 in 1915."

"The future provision market has not shown any special strength this week. While the trade on fresh pork is very good, there is a light trade in certain cuts of cured products, but the packers claim that they are about to the end of their resources in the supply of coal, and if there be not some immediate relief they will have to close down the greater part of their packinghouses. This will reduce their killing capacity and there will be restrictions placed on the shipments of livestock to market. There are very few hog products on hand now to fill January contracts. There will be very little made owing to the shortage of coal for the balance of this month. This might create a strong situation in January futures."

LESS HOGS AT OMAHA.

Receipts of hogs at Omaha in November were 135,404 head, a decrease of 43% when compared with the 239,499 head which arrived in November last year. The average weight for November was 271 lbs., while the average for the same month in 1918 was 240 lbs., so that reduced to pounds of pork received, the total for November this year was 36,694,484 lbs., as compared with 57,479,760 lbs. received during the same month in 1918. The total amount of pork packed during the last month shows the net decrease to be 35%. The increased average weight this year is attributed to the abundance of rough feed, together with a bumper corn crop in the Omaha territory, and also to the fact that many producers refused to liquidate their hogs when prices broke in October, while the light weight average in November, 1918, was due to heavy liquidation induced by the fear that the Government minimum price would be taken off.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 21½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20¾c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 20¼c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 19¾c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19¾c; sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23¼c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23@24c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23@24c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 21c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 20½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20c; sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21½c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 21c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18¼c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¾c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¾c; sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 26c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c; sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27½c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Dec. 5, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 38@40c; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 26c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c; City Steam lard, nominal, 24c; compound 25½c; dressed hogs, 22¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c; skinned shoulders, 24c; boneless butts, 28c; Boston butts, 23c; lean trimmings, 21c; regular trimmings, 19c; spareribs, 20c; neck ribs, 7c; kidneys, 8c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 27c.

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December 6, 1919.

COTTON OIL MILL EFFICIENCY.

Results in Texas Have Been Poorer During the Past Month.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 29, 1919.—In connection with the following figures for the past month, please note poorer extraction and separation. Bad seed and drier atmosphere probably account for these respectively. Even with normal weather we expect high seed moisture for another month. Oils are off, but some are better in color than would be expected from acid and flavor.

CAKE ANALYSES:

No.	Samples.	Moist.	Ammonia.	Protein.	Oil.	Standard.
Average, all mills.....	1,002	9.18	8.44	43.39	6.68	.79
Best average results....	26	8.68	8.62	45.29	5.72	.66
Worst average results..	26	9.23	8.49	43.64	8.07	.95
Avg. this month last year	804	7.66	8.03	41.29	6.46	.80
Annual avg. last year...	4,633	8.06	8.17	41.99	6.34	.78

HULL ANALYSES:

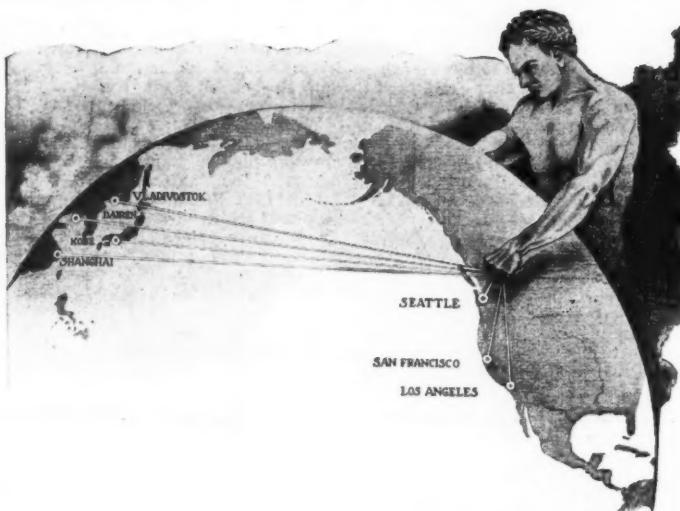
No.	Whole	seed	Oil in	Total	Loss per ton	
				oil.	of seed.	Standard.
Average, all mills.....	362	.14	.68	.76	.21	2.03
Best average results....	.....	.....	.33	.35	.....	.93
Worst average results..	.....	.18	1.86	1.93	1.14	5.15
Avg. this month last year	342	.....	1.07	1.26	.60	3.63
Annual avg. last year...	1,391	.07	.67	.76	.16	2.03

SEED ANALYSES:

No.	Lbs.	Per
samples.	cake 8% ammonia.	cent oil in meats
Average, all mills.....	369	12.65
Best average results....	7.74	42.0
Worst average results..	12.91	33.2
Avg. this month last year	62	6.96
Annual avg. last year...	900	8.65

OIL ANALYSES:

No. samples.	Refining loss.	Color red.	Fatty acid.
Average, all mills.....	195	10.9	8.3
Best average results....	.....	6.4	5.8
Worst average results.....	4	27.1	11.7
Average this month last year...	30	7.6	8.0
Annual average last year.....	305	10.7	8.0

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CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 31, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 3 1/4@4c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3 1/4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4 1/2c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2 1/2c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2 1/4@2 1/2c lb.; talc, 1 1/4c lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, nominal in casks 2,000 lbs., 16 1/2@17c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.50 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20 1/2@21c

lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18 1/2@18 1/2c lb.; cottonseed oil, 22 1/2@23c lb.; soya bean oil, 18@18 1/2c lb.; corn oil, 20@21 1/2c lb.; peanut oil, deodorized; 28@28 1/2c lb., crude, 22@23c lb.

Prime City tallow (special), 17c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 20@21c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 14@14 1/2c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 13 1/2@14c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 21c lb.; prime packers' grease, 13 1/2@14c lb.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1919.—Cottonseed oil market steady; basis prime crude oil, 19c. Seven per cent meal steady at \$71. Hulls dull at \$8.50 loose, \$13.50 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) New Orleans, La., Dec. 5, 1919.—Active demand for prime crude oil at 19@19 1/2c; off crude weak and declining. Seven per cent prime meal steady at \$72; off eight per cent meal \$64 New Orleans. Loose hulls barely steady at \$10.25; sacked, \$14.50, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Dallas, Tex., Dec. 4, 1919.—Cottonseed oil market steady with some trading at 18 1/2@19c. Cracked cake and meal, \$71.50 @80.00.

MEAT AND OILS AT TRIESTE.

The American consul at Trieste has cabled to the Department of State that the price of frozen meat has been fixed at .215 cents per pound. The consul also cabled that the Government will control the sale of edible oil.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Consuming Demand Quiet, Prices Steady, Export Outlook Poor, Cotton Oil Trade Quiet.

Trading operations in the cottonseed oil market the past week have been on a continued small scale, with the most important development, the pronounced weakness in the spot positions. While deliveries on December contracts amounted to less than 3,000 barrels there was considerable liquidation and switching from the December to the later deliveries, which forced the spot position at one time to a basis a cent a pound below the January. Outside interest in the market has been rather limited although there has been fair speculative buying at times based on outside conditions but the bulges met with scattered selling by commission houses, believed to be for the leading refiners, and was also selling for western and southern interests.

The weakness in the nearby deliveries has been a reflection of the very slow consuming demand, and has been the basis of much of the recent selling although sentiment among local professionals is very bearish due to the continued slumps in the foreign exchange markets, and the increasing difficulties of possible export buying. The Secretary of the

Treasury announced during the week that exporters would have to do their own financing as the Government was not going to give any help in this direction, and was the basis of the heavy tone in all the commodity markets on Wednesday, as general expectations had been that the Edge foreign financing bill would be put into law this week and that European financing and foreign absorption of American commodities therefore stimulated.

At the close of the week the market was at or near the lowest levels reached within the past month or so. The action in the western lard market, the weakness in hogs, and the cotton market has had considerable influence at times, but with interest in the market rather small the declines were easily checked by covering of shorts. The coal situation, which has become quite serious throughout the country and may possibly interrupt the movement of seed and also affect mill operations was entirely overlooked as spot supplies are very liberal and with demand on the present small scale it was believed in most quarters that the coal strike would be settled before any serious interruption occurred with the refining of cottonseed oil. The crude oil market, however, was very firm, and maintained at a basis of

19c throughout the week. Small sales were reported from time to time but offerings were light due to the coal and rail situation, as mills were not inclined to take the chances of a railroad tie-up.

Sterling exchange reached the record low level of under 3.85 and under the present condition there is little hope for any improvement in the foreign demand. Exporters have not been showing much interest in the market and packers continue to give more attention to the vegetable oil market. Demand for compound lard remained disappointing although the market is steadily held at the 26c level, but tallow was weaker and declined 1c a pound late in the week to 16c for special loose.

While the cotton crop is receiving less attention there were several private estimates on the outturn issued during the week ranging from 10,200,000 to 10,700,000 bales. The trade, however, has been anticipating a crop of approximately 10,500,000 bales, so that these estimates were without influence on the market. A feature, however, that is attracting attention is the steady accumulation of crude oil at the mills as well as refined cotton oil throughout the country. Distribution so far has been very slow and according to the last



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Census Bureau figures the stocks of crude oil were approximately 25% larger than a year ago, while the supplies of refined oil were also a shade larger, and it is conceded in well-informed quarters that the stocks continue to pile up and that a corresponding increase will again be shown in the December report.

The vegetable oil markets were again quiet during the week but the undertone was very steady and offerings were rather

small. Consumers have not been showing much interest in the market and have been buying in a hand to mouth way, but there has been very liberal buying recently credited to packers which has appeared to have taken the surplus out of the market and as a result a rather firmer tone is in evidence. The market at the coast has also been very steady with reports of a good inquiry there but with offerings rather limited. Peanut oil continued very strong due to the scarcity of supplies and the unfavorable domestic peanut outturn. Reports have been current of importations of shelled peanuts from China. Cocoanut oil for forward shipment from the coast was quoted at 17½c for the Manilla grade. There was a good inquiry for soya bean in sellers' tanks for prompt shipment from the coast with the market quoted at 16½@16½c. Peanut oil was nominal while oriental peanut oil was quoted at 23c in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast for Feb. and Mar. shipment and at 23½c prompt.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Saturday, Nov. 29, 1919.—Market closed easy.

	Range	Sales	High	Low	Closing
			Bid	Asked	
Spot			a		
Dec.	600	2065	2050	2025	2035
Jan.	700	2142	2132	2132	2137
Feb.			2125	a 2135	
March	2200	2161	2145	2147	2150
April			2145	a 2160	
May	3600	2182	2156	2156	2158
June			2160	a 2190	
July	800	2190	2186	2170	2185
Total sales, 8,900. Prime Crude S. E., \$19					
sales.					

Total sales, 8,900. Prime Crude S. E., \$19 sales.

Monday, Dec. 1, 1919.—The market closed steady.

	Range	Sales	High	Low	Closing
			Bid	Asked	
Spot			2015	a 2150	
Dec.	3900	2140	2099	2106	2110
Jan.					2107
Feb.	2700	2168	2139	2150	2152
March			2140	a 2160	
April	1600	2180	2145	2161	2163
May			2160	a 2180	
June			2180	a 2190	
July					
Total sales, 12,000. Prime Crude S. E., \$19					
sales.					

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1919.—The market closed barely steady.

	Range	Sales	High	Low	Closing
			Bid	Asked	
Spot			2035	a 2100	
Dec.	800	2115	2104	2115	2120
Jan.			2110	a 2120	
Feb.	3600	2158	2138	2143	2147
March	100	2155	2155	2135	2150
April	9000	2165	2151	2155	2157
May			2150	a 2180	
June			2160	a 2100	
July					
Total sales, 12,000. Prime Crude S. E., \$19					
sales.					

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1919.—The market closed barely steady.

	Range	Sales	High	Low	Closing
			Bid	Asked	
Spot			2025	a 2100	
Dec.	3900	2115	2100	2103	2107
Jan.			2100	a 2110	
Feb.	3200	2150	2135	2135	2140
March	100	2147	2147	2130	2145
April	2900	2158	2147	2148	2149
May			2150	a 2165	
June			2155	a 2185	
July					
Total sales, 10,900. Prime Crude S. E., \$19					
nominal.					

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market continued very steady the past week with demand of a routine character, and with trade generally quiet. There was a good demand for shipment from the coast and sellers' tanks for prompt shipments were quoted at 16½@16½c, while January and the later positions were on the basis of 15½@15¾c. The New York spot market

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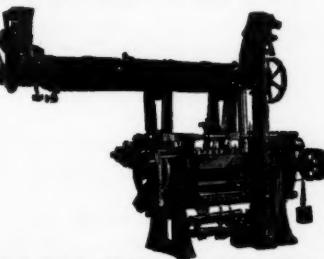
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was unchanged and nominally quoted at 17½@18c.

PALM OIL—Trading continued quiet but the market was firm and there were sales of lagos at 16½@16¾c lb. The market on the whole was rather firm. Lagos in casks was quoted at 16¾@17c and Niger at 15¾@16c. Palm kernels in barrels was quoted at 20c nominal.

COCOANUT OIL—The market for cocoanut oil has been rather quiet but presented a very steady tone. Offerings were not large, but consuming demand remained on a rather small scale. Quite liberal sales of Manila oil were made during the week at 17c in sellers' tanks prompt shipment from the coast, and the market for this grade of oil was quoted at 17@17½c. Ceylon sellers' tanks New York was quoted at 17½@17¾c, and Cochin in barrels 19½@20c. Copra was firm at 10½@11c.

PEANUT OIL—The demand for peanut oil has been a little quieter the past week but the market continued very strong. The market on the spot was quoted at 27½

@28c nominal. Domestic oil is very scarce and what trade has been passing has been almost entirely in oriental peanut oil. The market for the latter grade is quoted at 23@23½. Reports have been current of liberal importation of shelled peanuts from China.

CORN OIL—The market for corn oil has been dull but very steady. There has been considerable apprehension over deliveries due to the fears of a tie-up of the roads by the coal strike. Crude oil is quoted at 20½@20¾c and refined oil is maintained on the basis of 23½@23¾c.

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KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MUROINGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
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SOUTHEAST CRUSHERS GET COAL.

Special authority has been granted the regional coal director at Atlanta, Ga., to supply cottonseed oil mills with coal through the Railroad Administration. Each application for coal will be handled on its merits and to obtain coal it will be necessary for the manufacturers to show that the uncrushed cottonseed stocks on hand would be damaged if held longer without crushing.

PLANS FOR MANUFACTURES CENSUS.

Special effort is being put forth to make the manufactures section of the approaching Fourteenth Decennial Census the most complete and comprehensive inventory of the nation's manufacturing establishments ever taken, according to officials of the Bureau of the Census who have this work in charge.

The schedule which will be used in tabulating the information about the country's industrial resources have already been prepared and printed. These schedules will be mailed to every manufacturing establishment in the United States during the month of December, so that plant owners and managers can familiarize themselves in advance with the questions to be answered when the records of the past year's business have been compiled. The questions relate to the calendar year 1919.

In 1914, the year the last manufactures census was taken, about 275,000 manufacturing establishments were listed by the Census Bureau. This time more than 300,000 establishments will be sent schedules. In addition to this it is expected that about 50,000 mines and quarries will also be reported.

The inquiries relating to manufacturers, as specified by the Act of Congress providing for the census, include the name and location of each manufacturing establishment; character of organization, whether individual, corporate or other form; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital actually invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners and officers, together with the amount of their salaries; number of employees and amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in each establishment; quantity and value of products; principal miscellaneous expenses; time in operation during the year; character and quantity of power used; and character and number of machines employed.

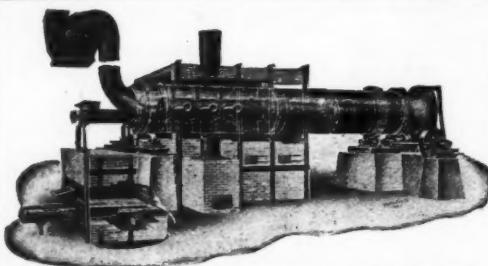
The questions as outlined above will be covered by the general schedule which every establishment will receive. In addition to this a supplemental schedule will be sent to the 68 principal industries as classified by the Census Bureau. This supplemental schedule will allow detailed statistics of output to be set forth under the heading "products manufactured."

The census of manufactures is limited to manufacturing establishments with an annual product of at least \$500, conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood, household and hand industries. However, no establishment is too small to be counted by the government if it comes within the definition of a manufacturing establishment.

Census Bureau officials emphasize the fact that all information gathered by the

census is strictly confidential, made so by Act of Congress, and is for general statistical purposes only. The same is true of the censuses of population, agriculture, mines and quarries, oil and gas wells and forestry and forest products.

Many startling figures are expected to be shown by the approaching compilation, inasmuch as the industries of the country were for the most part in a subnormal condition in 1914, the year the last manufactures census was taken.



Buckeye Dryers
are successfully drying Packing House products containing up to 90 per cent moisture.
Built to stand up for years under most severe usage.
Steel Tires, Rollers and Driving Gears, Shells of Heavy Steel Plate.
Morris & Co. operate 5 of these Dryers.
Material in stock for all sizes.

Why not install Buckeye Dryers, increase your yield and cut your fuel cost.

THE BUCKEYE DRYER COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio



The ALL-YEAR Cab

Uninterrupted Transportation for 1920

THE country's 1920 production program demands trucks—progress in the growing and shipping industry needs them—your total business volume requires them.

Maximum economical returns are possible only from increased production being absorbed by the adaptability of motor trucks.

Requirements in the growing and shipping industry call for motor trucks designed, built and equipped to maintain distributing schedules irrespective of roads, loads or weather.

Equipped with advanced engineering ability and knowledge, Kissel engineers have incorporated in Kissel Trucks unmatched mechanical excellence and unequalled performance ability to adequately solve the individual haulage problems of the growing and shipping industry.

The ALL-YEAR Cab, designed by Kissel, affords full protection in winter, increased efficiency of drivers and results to owners—keeping the trucks in operation the year 'round.

Distributors in the principal centers. See our nearest Kissel representative. Catalog on request.

Kissel Motor Car Co. Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.

KISSEL TRUCKS

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSING MARKETS.

Provisions.

The market for provisions was inactive but easy late in the week with the weakness in hogs and the liberal hog movement. There are possibilities of the leading packing plants having to close down on account of coal scarcity. Reports were current that one of the leading places was forced to use peanut oil owing to scarcity of other fuel. The closing of the plants would materially reduce the demand for hogs and possibly necessitate an embargo on shipments from the country to the leading centers. [Later.—Packers are to be permitted to operate slaughtering and meat departments, but will shut down non-essential branches.] Demand for cash product was rather quiet, but the market continued firm.

Cottonseed Oil.

The cotton oil market was very quiet later in the week, but the undertone was barely steady, due to scattered liquidation by Southern interests, selling by the West, and with an absence of support owing to the continued slow demand for actual oil. Selling pressure, however, was checked somewhat by the coal situation, which it was reported had forced the closing of some of the leading plants in the South.

Crude oil continued firm, but trade was quiet, as offerings were small and the market nominally quoted at about 19c. The National Ginnery Association estimated the cotton crop at 11,120,000 bales, which was considerably larger than looked for.

Closing quotations on Friday: January, \$20.95@21.05; March, \$21.31@21.32; May, \$21.41@21.43; July, \$21.65@21.80.

Tallow.

Market dull. City special quoted at 16c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 22½c. Extra oleo oil easier at 32c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Dec. 5, 1919.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$24.15@24.20; Middle West, \$23.80@23.90; city steam, \$23.62½; refined continent, \$28.00; South America, \$28.25; Brazil kegs, \$29.25; compound, \$26@26.25.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Dec. 5, 1919.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut, fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 5, 1919.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 114s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Dec. 5, 1919.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 110s; crude, 98s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to December 5, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 13,469 quarters; to the Continent, 89,676 quarters; to other ports, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 4,541 quarters; to the Continent, 139,448 quarters; to other ports, 28,755 quarters.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1919.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	HOGS.
Chicago	5,000	9,000	2,500	186,200
Kansas City	1,000	1,500	600	54,352
Omaha	1,100	3,000	5,200	34,583
St. Louis	800	4,000	300	46,611
St. Joseph	1,500	4,000	300	19,499
St. Paul	3,500	1,200	1,200	16,602
Oklahoma City	800	3,00	—	10,994
Fort Worth	1,000	4,000	—	11,186
Milwaukee	—	200	—	23,568
Denver	1,400	100	9,700	978
Louisville	200	1,500	100	25,568
Wichita	200	—	—	—
Indianapolis	200	7,000	100	78,956
Pittsburgh	1,000	1,000	100	12,798
Cincinnati	200	1,400	100	27,232
Buffalo	100	2,000	3,400	6,370
Cleveland	200	2,200	—	155
Nashville, Tenn.	100	800	—	8,195
Toronto	800	1,100	400	7,493
				38,875

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	SHEEP.
Chicago	34,000	30,000	26,000	—
Kansas City	10,000	4,000	1,000	12,798
Omaha	12,500	6,000	13,000	25,300
St. Louis	8,000	13,500	3,40	10,622
St. Joseph	5,000	7,500	3,000	6,340
Sioux City	5,000	6,000	7,000	11,119
St. Paul	14,500	8,000	5,500	10,700
Oklahoma City	3,000	2,000	2,00	13,200
Fort Worth	3,000	700	200	—
Milwaukee	100	400	—	—
Denver	8,000	600	10,800	—
Louisville	1,300	2,700	100	—
Wichita	2,300	400	—	—
Indianapolis	1,000	15,000	200	—
Pittsburgh	1,500	5,000	3,000	29,461
Cincinnati	2,200	6,000	2,00	27,754
Buffalo	4,000	7,000	8,000	18,100
Cleveland	1,000	6,000	3,500	20,00
Nashville, Tenn.	600	1,500	—	5,776
Toronto	6,200	3,900	4,500	5,776

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Chicago.
Armour & Co.	10,364	22,600	8,218	10,364
Swift & Co.	8,218	25,300	8,218	25,300
Wilson & Co.	6,776	18,100	6,776	18,100
Morris & Co.	6,340	20,00	6,340	20,00
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	567	10,700	567	10,700
John H. Hammond Co.	6,919	13,200	6,919	13,200
Libby, McNeil & Libby	6,627	—	6,627	—
Brennan Pkg. Co.	5,6-0	hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,800	5,6-0	hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,800
Independent Pkg. Co.	10,707	10,707	10,707	10,707
Pkg. & Prov. Co.	17,000	hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,400	17,000	hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,400
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	9,000	hogs; others, 23,500	9,000	hogs; others, 23,500
hogs.	—	—	—	—

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Omaha.*
Morris & Co.	4,638	4,885	4,366	4,638
Swift & Co.	7,932	8,201	6,200	7,932
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	6,218	10,707	9,660	6,218
Armour & Co.	5,061	5,736	5,776	5,061
J. W. Murphy	—	6,369	—	6,369
Swartz & Co.	—	243	—	243

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	*Incomplete.
St. Louis.	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	St. Louis.
Morris & Co.	5,540	8,957	1,128	Morris & Co.
Swift & Co.	5,273	7,976	1,771	Swift & Co.
Armour & Co.	5,828	6,912	2,586	Armour & Co.
East Side Pkg. Co.	290	828	—	East Side Pkg. Co.
Independent Pkg. Co.	1,039	4,919	41	Independent Pkg. Co.
American Pkg. Co.	163	526	—	American Pkg. Co.
Krey Pkg. Co.	318	2,34	—	Krey Pkg. Co.
Heil Pkg. Co.	23	722	—	Heil Pkg. Co.
Others	432	11,095	440	Others

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS
United Kingdom	22,594,000	21,116,000	—	Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Nov. 29, 1919, are reported as follows:
Continent	—	—	—	915
So. & Cent. America	—	—	—	89
West Indies	—	388	—	120
B. N. A. Colonies	—	—	—	—
Other countries	—	—	—	—
Total	—	388	—	915
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.				
United Kingdom	22,594,000	21,116,000	—	915
Continent	8,259,000	3,735,000	—	46,329,000
So. & Cent. America	—	—	—	16,000
West Indies	—	—	—	—
B. N. A. Colonies	—	—	—	—
Other countries	—	—	—	—
Total	30,853,000	5,866,000	103,680,000	915
LARD, LBS.				
United Kingdom	1,959,000	2,077,000	—	18,462,000
Continent	2,481,000	1,543,000	32,000	28,619,000
So. & Cent. America	49,000	32,000	—	445,000
West Indies	—	25,000	—	226,000
B. N. A. Colonies	—	—	—	—
Other countries	—	—	—	—
Total	4,489,000	3,965,000	47,743,000	915
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York	7,039,000	—	2,855,000	
Portland, Me.	—	6,833,000	1,088,000	
Boston	—	5,780,000	362,000	
Philadelphia	—	—	—	
Baltimore	—	—	—	
Mobile	—	—	—	
New Orleans	—	—	49,000	
Gulfport	—	—	—	
Montreal	—	11,291,000	135,000	
St. John, N. B.	—	—	—	
Total week	—	30,853,000	4,489,000	
Previous week	615	31,484,000	17,332,000	
Two weeks ago	306	28,467,000	18,208,000	
Cor. week, 1918	388	5,866,000	3,965,000	
Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1 to Nov. 29:				
1919	to 1919.	1918	to 1918.	Increase.
Pork, bbls.	183,000	78,000	105,000	
Bacon and hams, lbs.	103,680,000	30,269,000	73,41,000	
Lard, lbs.	47,743,000	18,752,000	28,990,000	

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOV. 29, 1919.

Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Hogs.

Jersey City 4,707 3,577 25,095 15,517

New York 2,641 2,378 5,769 10,052

Central Union 1,142 1,078 8,011
CATTLE.

Chicago 44,957 37,889
Kansas City 23,212
Omaha 20,707
East St. Louis 4,568
Sioux City 734
Cudahy 11,108
South St. Paul 2,414
Philadelphia 8,490
New York and Jersey City 8,490
Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Hogs.

Jersey City 4,707 3,577 25,095 15,517

New York 2,641 2,378 5,769 10,052

Central Union 1,142 1,078 8,011
Calves.

Totals 8,490 7,533 38,875 25,569

Totals last week 11,961 10,568 43,721 26,417

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. Sellers are not exerting themselves to sell hides, realizing the present an inopportune time for such action. Tanners are making no efforts to purchase and the market therefore is stagnant and entirely nominal. Killers have about a month's slaughter unsold on the average and can comfortably carry hides for some time. Native steers are quoted entirely nominal at 44@45c; Texas steers 36@37c; butts 37@38c; Colorados, 35@36c; branded cows 35@37c; some small packer branded hides sold at 32c; heavy native cows 44@45c; lights quoted at 42@44c; native bulls 35@38c; branded bulls 30@33c nominal. Local small packers are freely offering current kill stock and soliciting bids. Canadian branded hides are offered at 32c; some domestic 40 lbs. up country packer brands sold at 34c.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. Business is at a standstill awaiting future developments in the critical coal situation. Chicago tanners have ceased working in hides and will shut down entirely just as soon as hides in process have reached a stage where damage will not occur. Tanners therefore are not doing any buying in this section and talk extremely low prices when solicited for views. Eastern plants are working along all right as yet. Milwaukee is expected to close up tight next week, some of the larger plants already having ceased working. In the face of such conditions there is really no market for hides in this territory and any bids materializing are generally from eastern tanners. Some dealers in outlying sections are insisting upon effecting movement and such lots of hides are usually available at the best bids which in most cases are way below last sales figures. Some Southern extremes are offered here at 32c and bids solicited. Well posted operators think a bid as low as 28c would secure the lot, which comprises over 1,500 hides. Local buffs are held for 30c but not quoted at over 28c in view of yesterday's sale of nearby Southwesterns at 26c. Extremes are quoted at 37@38c nominal for local stuff. Heavy steers quoted at 33@35c nominal; bulls at 28c; branded hides 23@25c and glues 16@18c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin cities markets are equally depressed as other markets in the Western territory owing to the coal shortage. All weight hides in this territory are quoted about 26@27c delivered basis for business as buyers insist upon a wide margin of profit

owing to the uncertainties of the future. Heavy hides lately sold at 27@27½c and light at 37@37½c. Less money undoubtedly would have to be accepted if business was forced. Bulls quoted 28c; kipskins 40@45c; calfskins 65@70c nominal; deacons \$3.75@4.00; horse hides \$10.00@11.00; inside best views of most buyers.

CALFSKINS slow. Confirmation of the reported two car sale of local city calfskins at 80c recently is still withheld but is again heard from the East, this time reported by a New York state tanner. Outside city skins, resaltd, quoted about 75c and country goods at 60@65c for business; deacons \$3.75@4.10 as to lots; kipskins quoted at 60@65c for first salted skins last paid as to sections and descriptions; resaltd best lots 55c and country kinds 45@50c.

DRY HIDES quiet and waiting. Heavy Western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim last sold at 47@48c; buyers now talking about 45c. Light hides about 50c nominal; stocks are small.

HORSE HIDES, country run of hides is offered here at \$11.00 lately. All tanners report uninterested except at about \$10.00 basis. Renderer hides quoted at \$11.50@12.50 nominal. Pones and glues half rates and coltskins \$1.00@1.25.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins quoted unchanged at \$3.40@3.75 last paid as to weights, spread and points. Dry pelts sold at 50c for special New Mexicans. Best Montanas 45c paid; common kinds down to 40c; pickled skins \$22.00@24.00 dozen nominal; common goat \$2.50@2.60 and Angoras \$3.00@3.25 last paid.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country runs quoted unchanged at \$1.00@1.25 for business; rejects half rates. Pigskin strips 11@11½c; No. 2's at 9½@10 and No. 3's at 6@7c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet and waiting; packers are soliciting business but tanners refuse to make bids in view of present conditions. The outlook is very weak and no trading can be expected until the coal situation clears up, or shows signs of clearing up, at least. Small packers like the larger killers are forced to wait on the coal situation. No trading reported or considered possible recently.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet and waiting. The market is nominal pending the outcome of the fuel proposition. Eastern tanners are not as short of coal as the middle western tanners, but still they are not in very good shape and will not be active in the hide markets until they can see their way to carrying through to production all they work in the vats. Extremes are being offered at 37@38c by sellers as to origin, but tanners' ideas are considerably less. Same applies to buffs which are of-

fered at 29c without meeting any interest on part of tanners.

CALFSKINS—New York City calfskins are weak with sellers soliciting business. Some radical declines can be expected in view of the trading in the middle western markets at reduced figures.

HORSEHIDES quiet and weak; renderers horse are being offered from outside at \$13 freely without developing business. Tanners are out of the market. Countries are offered at \$11@11.50. One lot of Pennsylvania renderers' hides are offered at \$12.50 and not sold.

IMPORTED DRY HIDES—The situation is quiet; tanners are out of the market and there is nothing importers can do but wait. The last reported trading prices about a week ago were based on 48c for Bogotas and Orinocos, 47½c for Puerto Cabellos, etc., and 47c for Central American varieties. River Plates have been offered in the eastern markets at 45@46c for B. A.'s with canners refusing to return counter bids. B. A. kips are offered at 58c, which is considered quite high today in view of recent developments in the domestic market.

IMPORTED WET SALTED—Cables report offerings of frigorifico steers at \$88 Argentine gold, which is at a decline from former trading figures but not low enough to attract tanners today. Mexicans are reported strong at originating points, with higher prices paid there than can be realized in New York spot market. Some offerings of Cubans reported in New York but no sales.

MEAT INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

While the number of cattle in the Union of South Africa is placed at 9,000,000, the meat industry is still in its infancy, although during the past two years it has received an impetus from the demands occasioned by war conditions, writes Vice Consul Charles J. Pisar from Cape Town. In the year 1917, 47,252,995 pounds of fresh and frozen beef valued at \$5,079,915 were exported, the bulk of which went to Egypt and practically all of the remainder to England and France. During the year under review the exports dropped to 18,656,058 pounds valued at \$2,273,550, most of which went to the United Kingdom and France.

The future of the industry depends largely upon the erection of chilling works, and better attention toward the breeding of suitable stock for export purposes. Cattle diseases have had a deterrent effect on the industry. East Coast fever is still a source of anxiety, owing to periodical outbreaks, although it has been robbed of much of its terror since a systematic dipping was instituted some years ago. Anthrax is increasing and is causing more deaths than any other disease except East Coast fever. Tuberculosis has also wrought much havoc among cattle.

Although the number of sheep in the Union of South Africa is placed at 32,000,000, no frozen-mutton industry for export purposes has as yet been developed. Sheep are raised chiefly for the wool they produce, which forms one of the principal items in the exports of South Africa. In the year 1917 the exports of scoured wool amounted to 11,935,868 pounds, valued at \$8,782,165. In 1918 the exports of scoured wool increased to 15,242,881 pounds, valued at \$13,587,881, the bulk of which, or 12,491,083 pounds, valued at \$11,657,457, went to the United States.

We Buy—

Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Tallow

THE C. A. BRESLER & SONS COMPANY

3200 West 65TH ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)
Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Dec. 3.

Fat stock show week always brings plenty of visitors and sometimes plenty of cattle. This year both are very much in evidence, for on Monday we had 35,566 cattle, on Tuesday 26,874 arrived, while today (Wednesday) the supply was estimated at 18,000, making a total of approximately 80,000 cattle in three days. Logically, a sharp downward revision of cattle values has taken place. While corn-fed beefeves have held up well in price, finished cattle of all weights are selling at the highest point of the season, which condition of affairs will continue for a few days, until the Christmas orders are filled, but on the rank and file of the offerings—and the big end of the receipts, by the way, is very ordinary in quality and flesh—the market is unevenly lower and the upturn that took place Thanksgiving week has all been ceded back to the buyers. Finished beefeves are selling all the way from \$19 to \$21 per cwt., with a few odd head as high as \$21.50. Most of the medium to good corn-fed cattle sold this week all the way from \$13@16.50, fair to medium kinds \$11@13, and light-fleshed killers from \$9@10.50, with common little steers lacking both quality and flesh down as low as 7c.

Choice heavy cows and heifers are meeting with ready acceptance in Chicago and show but little decline thus far this week, for despite the heavy run of cattle the kinds mentioned are not very plentiful. Scarce, also, are the good to choice yearlings, which kinds have held up in price. Medium and low-priced yearlings have been in heavy supply and are sharply lower, most grades showing fully 50c decline with instances of even more loss. The rank and file of the medium to good cows and heifers are off fully 50c per cwt. Canners are in fair demand and show only 25c decline. Bulls are off anywhere from 25@50c, with heavyweight bolognæs "best sellers." Veal calves are stronger, with the bulk selling from \$16.50@17 and choice ones as high as \$17.25.

On the early market on Wednesday, Nov. 26, "top" hogs sold as low as \$13.25; and then a reaction started which continued until the early market of Monday of this week, at which time "top" hogs sold as high as \$14.60, only to be followed by a break at the close and a rather erratic and uncertain market since then, with the speculators and Eastern buyers setting the pace and causing occasional spurts. For instance, early today a few loads sold sharply higher and within a range of \$14.40@14.55, extreme top \$14.60. But the packers laid back and would not follow the upturn and the trade closed with the advance lost and at the finish choice grades were selling largely from \$14.20@14.40; fair to good mixed kinds \$14.00@14.15, with plain and weighty packing grades \$13.50@13.85. There seems to be a fairly good fresh meat demand, but this may be curtailed to some extent if the bituminous coal miners persist in loafing on the job, and if other threatened labor troubles come to a head, for then there would naturally be a restricted outlet, which, of course, would have more or less of a "bearish" effect upon the trade, while, on the other hand, if the various labor difficulties throughout the country are satisfactorily adjusted within the near future, it will result in a decided broadening in the fresh meat demand, which undoubtedly

ly would have an effect upon the market for hogs.

Prices have moved up about as rapidly in this branch of the trade since the middle of last week as has ever been previously recorded. Wednesday, with receipts estimated at 15,000 head, prices ranged fully \$1.00 per cwt. above the close of last week, and although there was quite a good portion of well finished goods on the market, everything was cleaned up as fast as it came in. Prevailing quotations follow: Good to choice lambs, \$13.00@16.50; poor to medium, \$15@17.75; culs., \$10.00@12.00; good to choice yearlings, \$13.50@14.50; fat wethers, \$11.25@12.00; good to choice ewes, \$8.75@9.00; poor to medium, \$7.00@8.00; culs., \$5.00@6.00; feeding lambs, \$13.50@14.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 3.

Prices for lambs in the past two days have advanced \$1.50 and today fed grades sold up to \$16.50. Hogs were quoted up 25 to 50 cents, top \$15.00, and a big margin is showing over other markets. Receipts today were 13,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep, compared with 9,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 2,000 sheep a week ago, and 20,300 cattle, 29,500 hogs and 7,500 sheep a year ago. Kansas and Missouri offerings predominated in the supply.

In the first two days this week, fat cattle ruled 25 to 40 cents higher in the face of sharp declines in Chicago. Late Tuesday the market weakened some and today steers were quoted 15 to 25 cents lower, and about back to the close of last week. Except Monday, when some choice Kansas steers brought \$18.00, and good Nebraska and Missouri steers sold at \$17.00@17.25, nothing very good has been offered. Short fed steers sold up to \$15.50, and grass fed steers up to \$13.75. A good many pastured cattle are still coming, and they are selling at \$10.50@12.50. Cows were strong, "canners" are selling at \$5.25@6.00, cutters \$6.00@7.25, and butcher grades \$7.50@10.50, with prime cows up to \$12.50. Veal calves were strong to 25 cents higher.

Hog prices opened 25 to 40 cents lower Tuesday, regaining the loss before the close, and today were 25 to 50 cents higher than Tuesday's best time. The top price was \$15.00, and the bulk of the hogs sold at \$14.50@14.85. Prices here are higher than any other market. Receipts remain light and below actual requirements.

Prices for lambs were quoted up another 25 to 50 cents today, making a gain of \$1.50 for the week. Kansas fed Western lambs sold up to \$16.50, the top price of the season. Yearlings brought \$12.00@12.75, ewes \$8.00@9.00, and feeding lambs, \$12.50@13.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 3.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today total 40,000. The figures for the month of November indicate that the count in the cattle yard totals right at 155,000, indicating not only an increase over the corresponding month of last year but establishing a new record at this market for the month of November. During the week there has been a very good proportion of beef steers in the receipts and the bulk of the offerings have run to the medium and common kinds. Outside of some strictly prime yearlings which sold at \$19.00 we have had nothing good enough to sell above \$16.50. The best we are receiving are running from \$13.00@14.50, while the bulk of all sales is \$10.50@12.50. We are receiving a lot of common light cattle that are bringing \$8.00@9.00, while the canners have been going at \$5.50@6.00 and the cutters swinging around the \$7.00 mark. We have been having an extra

good market in butcher cattle. The range of \$7.50@10.50 has been catching the big end of the heifers with a few small bunches running as high as \$14.00. Good cows are bringing \$9.50@11.50, with a few sales running up to \$12.00. Stockers and feeders have shared in the general advance and show about the same strength as slaughter cattle, particularly those with sufficient weight to come in competition with the fair weight killing cattle.

Hog receipts for the week are something over 85,000 and the quality has been generally fair. The market has shown a steady advance with the exception of one day during the entire period. At this writing we are right at \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Regardless of increasing runs the trade has been very active and clearances have been complete. As a matter of fact we have had no holdovers at all except of late arrivals. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$13.90@14.55; good heavys, \$14.35@14.55; rough, \$11.75@12.75; light, \$13.90@14.25; pigs, \$12.00@13.00; bulk, \$14.10@14.45.

Something like 20,000 sheep was the total in this department this week. The trade for the entire period has been active and prices have advanced on all classes. Mutton sheep, which we have been reporting for several weeks at \$7.50, are selling largely at \$8.50@9.00, and yearling wethers are bringing up to \$13.50. The bulk of the good ones in this class ranges from \$12.00@13.00 with the medium kinds going at \$11.50@12.50. Lambs have advanced \$1.00 for the week. The top was made today on two decks of choice native lambs which brought \$16.25. The bulk of the good lambs are selling from \$15.75@16.00. There is a demand for all classes of mutton and even cull lambs are quickly disposed of. The latter grade is fully \$1.00 higher for the week and is finding prompt sale at \$9.00@10.00.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
South Omaha, Neb., Dec. 3.

Rough weather the first half of the week cut down cattle receipts quite a bit and the beef market showed considerable strength. Later, owing to the fact the packing operations were restricted by the coal shortage, the market weakened off sharply and prices show all of a 50c decline as compared with a week ago. Choice 1,250-pound beef brought \$15.75@16.15 this week, fair to good kinds are going largely around \$12.50@14.50, and common to fair warmed up and short fed kinds at \$10.50@12.00 and on down. Cows and heifers advanced and declined in much the same manner as the beef steers. They are selling at a spread of \$5.50@12.00, the fair to good butcher and beef stock largely at \$6.50@8.50. Veal calves at \$8.50@14.50, and bulls, stags, etc., at \$5.25@9.25 are selling much the same as a week ago.

Sharp fluctuations in prices have featured the hog market from day to day and notwithstanding the weak close to today's market, values are around \$15.00 higher than they were a week ago. Local packers are doing most of the buying but on account of the uncertain export outlet they take a very bearish view of the trade and bid accordingly. Eastern shipping demand has been picking up some but is still short of what it usually has been at this time of the year. With about 7,000 hogs here today the market opened 25@35c higher but closed weak with the advance lost. Tops brought \$14.60 against \$12.85 last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$13.75@14.50, as against \$12.35@12.75 a week ago.

Trade in sheep and lambs has been very satisfactory this week from the seller's point of view and prices anywhere from 50c@1.00 higher than a week ago. Best fat lambs today brought \$15.50@15.80, yearlings are quoted at \$11.00@12.00, wethers at \$10.00@11.00, and ewes at \$8.00@9.10.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Casino Ice Co., Belmar, N. J., has incorporated with a capital of \$125,000.

O. P. Woodcock plans the construction of a \$40,000 ice plant at Jacksonville, Fla.

The town of Warrenton, N. C., will expend \$5,000 for improvements to its ice-making plant.

The Citizens Ice & Fuel Co., Conway, Okla., is adding a 35-ton ice plant to its present property.

The 10,000-ton icehouse owned by the Arctic Ice Co., Fall River, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

The Clarendon Cold Storage & Power Plant will shortly erect a 15-ton ice making plant at Clarendon, Tex.

The Chamber of Commerce at Okmulgee, Okla., announces that a new ice plant will shortly be erected at that place.

The Saunders-Weider Co. has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$200,000 and will build a \$60,000 cold storage plant.

Bert Stuart, building inspector, announces that the city jail at Meridian, Miss., will shortly be converted into a cold storage plant.

The Sias Ice Cream Co., Bradenton, Fla., has let contracts for improvements to cost \$4,000, including a 4-ton ice and refrigerating plant.

The Honea Path Ice & Fuel Co., Honea Path, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. J. W. Abercrombie is president and treasurer.

The Victoria Ice, Light & Power Co., Victoria, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Thomas Clemmons is president and W. E. Dupriest is secretary.

The Jasper Ice & Cold Storage Co., Titusville, Fla., has increased its capital stock from \$6,000 to \$20,000 and has changed the name of the company to the Crystal Ice Co.

The Middletown Artificial Ice Co., Middletown, N. Y., has increased its capital stock to \$225,000 and has awarded con-

tracts for the construction of a new addition to its plant.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS MEET.

The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers held its fifth annual meeting in New York City this week. There was a representative attendance of refrigeration experts from all over the country to discuss the refrigeration problems of the day.

At the opening session I. C. Franklin, of Washington, spoke on the effect of the war on the cold storage industry. The speaker pointed out that the many problems brought about by the war were solved as a result of wholesome co-operation between the cold storage interests and the federal officials. He said that the feeding of more than a million troops gave rise to many difficult situations which were met successfully.

"Things were run at high pressure," said the speaker, "and it was often necessary to attain certain objects in a hurry. This applied particularly to the freezing of beef, and, as a matter of course, problems of refrigeration were encountered which had never presented themselves before."

Mr. Franklin referred to the change in

rates which have been brought about as the result of increased costs. He said that the cost of operation, fuel, ammonia, labor and repairs had gone up in the neighborhood of 65 per cent. The effect on warehouse rates was therefore obvious. Mr. Franklin also mentioned the steps that had been taken by the federal officials in fixing maximum rates.

STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows the following storage holdings of frozen fish, cured herring and mild cured salmon for November 15th, 1919. The quantities shown include an estimate of the holdings of storages not reported. In each case these estimated are less than 3 1/4 per cent of the total holdings. The holdings of frozen fish amounted to 78,477,504 pounds, compared with 99,631,789 pounds on November 15, 1918, a decrease of 21,154,285 pounds, or 21.2 per cent. The holdings of cured herring amounted to 24,867,621 pounds, compared with 20,101,570 pounds on November 15, 1918, an increase of 4,766,051 pounds, or 23.7 per

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MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION permits the maintenance at all times of any temperature desired in the refrigerators or cold storage rooms, whereas you can not always get ice just when you need it, and a delay of even a few hours often means a loss through deterioration of the product in storage.

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Buffalo—Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinendorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Central Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.

Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.
Havana—South Atlantic Co.,
Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuie & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinendorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.;
C. Ben Thompson & Co., 900 Common St.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Agency, First and Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co.,
Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania
Bowers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.;
Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Morston Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

cent. The holdings of mild cured salmon amounted to 10,023,678 pounds, compared with 6,904,758 pounds on November 15, 1918, an increase of 3,118,920 pounds, or 45.2 per cent.

CANADA WANTS TO EXPORT CATTLE.

It is reported from Ottawa that dominion officials are doing their utmost to get the ban on the shipment of live Canadian cattle into Great Britain lifted at an early date. The embargo was placed on live cattle imports in 1892, owing to contagious pleuro-pneumonia among a shipment from the dominion. It was made permanent in 1896, except for immediate slaughter at the port of entry.

Dominion authorities claim that since the embargo some 3,000,000 Canadian cattle have been slaughtered at the port of entry and that not a single case of

contagious disease has been found. Representations made to the imperial authorities from time to time since the placing of the embargo have been ineffective.

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HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND, U. S. A.

MEAT PRODUCTS AND EXPORTS.

(Continued from page 21.)

Domestic stocks for some time have been fairly heavy, relative to the normal figures. On this account at one time we had a novel situation in which hog receipts were light, but sellers were more eager than buyers, and hog prices were falling.

This was because storage stocks were fairly large, exchange was declining, exports of pork were dropping off and popular and governmental agitation was making traders afraid to buy and store.

Pork loins, which are sold as fresh meat and were dependent on the current light receipts of hogs, were scarce, and by consequence were the last pork product to respond to the falling hog market.

How to Gauge Meat Production.

The Missouri Farmers' Association is in better position than a meat packer to say what our live stock resources will be for the next year or two. I have seen published advice from some agricultural leaders urging stockmen to decrease production slightly.

Whether this advice is sound, I am unable to say. If unsound, it is perilous to the country. At any rate, such advice is to be taken in conjunction with current reports indicating a decrease of about 10 per cent in the live stock crop—particularly hogs—to be marketed this winter.

It is thought that this reduction has been caused in large part by the decreased price for hogs and that the same cause will operate to reduce the crop still further. Those who take this view believe that, since the situation seems likely to adjust itself automatically, any propaganda urging a deliberate additional decrease in production is unwise and really hurtful.

In my opinion, production should be gauged largely by the developments in Europe. If foreign exchange values rise and Europe is able to buy the meat she needs, there will be a heavy demand for pork products. But I cannot attempt to make a prophecy, and I believe no one else can do so with any surety.

What is important is for stockmen and packers to confer as closely as possible in order to co-operate in adjusting their efforts to a situation which constantly changes.

Exports and the Producer.

Pork products were exported in large quantities during the first eight months of this year. England's buying accounted for a considerable share, while France and Italy also bought in considerable quantities. These exports of pork have now shrunk markedly.

Beef exports have exhibited the same tendency, except that they diminished earlier. In the first nine months of 1919 exports of canned and fresh beef amounted to 48,855,326 pounds and 121,578,499 pounds respectively, as compared with 110,358,383 pounds and 390,895,148 pounds in the corresponding period of 1918.

When exports decrease the farmer is, in effect, losing customers, for the packer, since his average rate of profit is but two cents per dollar of sales, acts somewhat as the farmer's processing and selling agent.

Government figures show how heavily exports of meat have been decreasing. This decrease is disclosed, almost at a glance, by the following statistics showing how the average monthly exports of important meat commodities in 1918 compare with the exports in September, 1919, the last month for which figures are at hand:

	1918.	1919.
Average per month.	Sep-tember.	Pounds.
Canned beef	11,787,267	1,213,709
Fresh beef	42,861,794	7,285,951
Bacon	92,065,673	57,179,511
Hams and shoulders	44,767,753	18,209,239
Lard	45,734,825	36,960,364

The Future Markets.

No one would try to predict definitely the prospect which lies before the meat packer and the live stock producer. This is the way Turner R. H. Wright and George A. Bell, who have been in Europe

for the Department of Agriculture, sum up their impressions:

"While the shortage of live stock in Europe may be felt in these countries for several years, it does not follow necessarily that importations of meat and lard equivalent to the difference between pre-war and immediate production will be made while herds and flocks are being brought back to the old basis. The ability to buy, credits and exchange, taxes and the needs for retrenchment, undoubtedly are factors which will and must be considered. All of these will tend to limit the amount of money sent to other countries for the purchase of food, and it is very likely that our exportations of meats and meat products may reach the pre-war level before the herds and flocks of Europe have been increased to pre-war numbers. The demand for these products, however, very likely will be considerable for some time."

Farmers and packers alike need to be alert to all foreign developments. What I have set down is a summary view. If I have not covered what you have in mind, please call on me for anything else I can do.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS E. WILSON, President.

COAL!

When Marco Polo, from the east,
Brought marvel tales of "burning stones."
His people thought him mad, at least,
Put him in jail and racked his bones.
Stones could not burn! They said so flat.
Oh, had they let it go at that!

But curious, thrifty, venturesome souls,
Picked up a hint from what Mark said,
Fared forth and brought back sundry coals—
And peace from industry then fled.
The "devil's fuel" borrowed they
And left us with Old Nick to pay.

No witching wood fire cheerly fills—
With wild perfumes the clean, clear air.
The pleasant songs of water mills
We hear no more—not anywhere.
But diabolic fumes of hate
Drive men and engines to their fate.

Oh, coal is bad, a dreadful curse,
Mankind's affliction, Satan's debt.
'Tis all these things, but, what is worse
Is that it's dad blamed hard to get!
To save the flesh we pledge a soul
And all we have, to get some coal.

—John W. Hall.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SARCO ON PACIFIC COAST.

The Standard Asphalt & Refining Company, whose general offices are at Chicago, have made arrangements with the Insulite Products Company, Inc., of Portland, Oregon, to handle their products on the Pacific Coast. The Insulite Products Company is a new company recently organized and will be managed by F. B. Gilman, formerly of the F. B. Gilman & Company. Mr. Gilman is well known on the Pacific Coast and has an experience of twenty-two years' standing in the asphalt and engineering field. They have opened general offices in the Railway Exchange building, Portland, and are arranging for branches in Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The following sales and installations of interest to the packing and allied fields have been made by the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., since the last report:

E. F. Ahrens, butcher, York, Pa.; one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side; also direct expansion refrigerating system.

Home Ice Co., Laredo, Tex., one 60-ton vertical single-acting high speed enclosed type refrigerating machine, arranged for direct connection to oil engine, and condensing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers; also a 30-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Palmetto Ice Cream Co., Florence, S. C., for whom we recently installed a 20-ton York enclosed refrigerating machine; one 9-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Hobson Bros. Packing Co., Fillmore, Calif., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Shreveport Ice & Brewing Association, Shreveport, La., one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. C. Bohack Co., Inc., 1012 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. Weimer & Sons, packers, Wheeling, W. Va., one 8-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. William M. McNabb, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Marion Ice Cream Co., Clarksdale, Miss., one 10-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jacob Michalak (meat market), Wyandotte, Mich., one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. J. Richardt, meat market, Juneau, Wis., one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. J. Krumenacher, meat market, Council Bluffs, Iowa, one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

G. A. Marquardt, meat market, Chippewa Falls, Wis., one 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Stein Bros., grocers, Lima, Ohio, one 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven York enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This instal-

lation was made by the C. M. Robinson Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fulton Market Co., meat market, Hollywood, Calif., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Santa Barbara Packing Co., Santa Barbara, Calif., one 7-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made in the California Market (meat market), Santa Barbara, Calif.

Jackson Ice Co., Jackson, Miss., two 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 20-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Chelton Ice Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., two coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipe high, made of 2-in. pipe.

United Ice Co., Lancaster, Pa., three coils of double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers, each 19 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 1 1/4-in. and 2-in. pipe, and a 24-in. by 12-ft. ammonia receiver.

Swift & Company, Houston, Texas, one 300-lb. single-automatic rocking can dump.

Healy Ice Co., Chicago, Ill., a 100-ton flooded freezing system and 12 coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Elmhurst Ice Co., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., one 42-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Fayetteville Ice & Manufacturing Co., Fayetteville, N. C., one 300-lb. geared can hoist.

Muchattoes Lake Ice Co., Newburgh, N. Y., one 30-in. by 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier, two 9-in. vertical brine agitators and motors, two 300-lb. can fillers, one dip tank and one tip board for two 300-lb. cans.

Superior Pure Ice Co., Chicago, Ill., three 400-lb. York can fillers.

Englewood Distilled Water Ice Co., Chicago, Ill., three 400-lb. York can fillers.

RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Following is a summary of reports of raw stock of domestic hides and skins on hand on October 31, 1919, received from packers, dealers, importers and tanners by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

Domestic Cattle Hides.

Packer Green Salted—

	Total
Unbranded—	
Steers .	13,789
Cows .	769,915
Bulls .	80,508
Mixed .	32,818
Total .	1,472,526

Branded—

Steers .	583,213
Cows .	680,531
Bulls .	36,094
Mixed .	4,778

Total .	1,304,616
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Country Green Salted—

Unbranded—	
Steers .	60,372
Cows .	293,428
Bulls .	9,276
Mixed .	45,651

Total .	408,727
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Branded—

Steers .	13,773
Cows .	23,486
Bulls .	1,372
Mixed .	10,545

Total .	49,176
---------	--------

Dry and Dry Salted—

Branded and Unbranded—	
Steers .	1,379

Cows .	136,159
Bulls .	12
Mixed .	6,176

Total .	143,726
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Foreign Cattle Hides.

Steers—	
Green Salted .	664,906
Dry .	53,622
Dry Salted .	41,020
Rough Tanned .	1,468

Total .	761,016
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Cows—	
Green Salted .	269,129
Dry .	604,514
Dry Salted .	204,639
Rough Tanned .	117,650

Total .	1,195,932
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Bulls—	
Green Salted .	69,406
Dry .	1,645
Dry Salted .	170

Total .	71,221
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Mixed—	
Green Salted .	76,046
Dry .	306,905
Dry Salted .	128,190

Rough Tanned .	2,038
Total .	513,179

Grand Total .	5,920,119
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Other Hides and Skins.

Calf and Kip Skins—	
Domestic—	
Slunks .	37,104
Light Calf .	333,620
Heavy Calf .	747,533
Kips .	439,921
Foreign—	
Slunks .	5,139
Light Calf .	249,951
Heavy Calf .	242,001
Kips .	540,063

Horse, Colt, Donkey, etc.—	
Horse Hides .	161,419
Horse Fronts .	81,628
Horse Butts .	205,566
Horse Shanks .	49,667
Mule Hides .	186
Colt, Ass, Donkey and Pony .	8,382

Kangaroo, Deer, etc.—	
Kangaroo and Wallaby .	534,584
Deer and Elk .	203,450

Goat, Kid and Cabretta Skins—	
Domestic and Foreign—	
Goat .	15,085,272
Kid .	2,230,783
Cabretta .	2,474,472

Sheep and Lamb Skins—	
Domestic—	
Woolskins .	656,396
Shearlings .	316,845
Slats .	2,301,992
Other .	598,566
Foreign—	
Woolskins .	2,144,041
Shearlings .	113,692
Slats .	3,062,388
Other .	512,695

Total .	9,706,615
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Buffalo hides, under 14 lbs., 80,070 pieces; over 14 lbs., 311,648 pieces.

Pig and hog skins, skins, 62,911 pieces; strips, 949,628 pounds.

Alligator skins, 13,380 pieces.

Other hides and skins, 3,424 pieces.

These summaries represent the total raw stocks of hides and skins on hand and in transit at the close of business October 31, 1919, as reported by 1,146 packers, dealers, importers and tanners, many of whom also rendered reports for their subsidiary and branch establishments which are not included in the number of firms reporting. Schedules were sent to 1,527 concerns, 149 concerns replied advising that they had no stock on hand.

Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 29, 1919, averaged 14.39 cents per pound.

Hiram Cohn, of New York and elsewhere, the authority on packinghouse equipment, was a visitor to Chicago this week, very busy doing business.

John J. Felin, of Philadelphia, who was in the city this week, is one packer who is not bothered with strikes. The outside agitators do not get very far inside his big plant.

W. T. Riley, the Philadelphia packinghouse products broker, chaperoned a party of Eastern packers to Chicago this week. His smiling face is as familiar in Chicago as that famous facsimile signature.

Thomas E. Wilson was host at a dinner to members of the Industrial Club of Chicago at the Stock Yards Inn on December 4, after the members had visited the Stock Show. This is an annual function with Mr. Wilson, who is a former president of this organization.

R. D. MacManus of Armour & Company was a speaker before the Chicago Woman's Club on December 2, taking occasion to reply to the aspersions cast upon the packers and their methods at a recent meeting of the club by Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Washington, an advocate of the Kenyon bill.

President Howard R. Smith, of the Jones & Lamb Company, Baltimore, who was in Chicago this week attending a meeting of the Institute of American Meat Packers, of which he is vice-president, is very enthusiastic over his big new plant at Baltimore now in course of construction. He says it will have one of the finest

hog killing floors in the country, a unique feature being that it has light from all four sides.

All records for visitors to the Armour plant were broken this week. Out-of-town men, women and children attending the International Live Stock Show predominated among the visitors. A staff of 65 guides was needed to show visitors through the plants. The usual method of going through in groups at regular intervals, with a guide in charge of each party, had to be abandoned. Instead, visitors started through immediately upon arrival at the visitors' entrance, and the guides were scattered along the route to answer questions and direct sightseers to the next point of interest. The various departments were attractively decorated. The departments through which visitors passed were the hog, cattle, and sheep killing, pork cutting, canning, oleomargarine, sausage, cooler, wholesale market and power house. A section of the canning department and wholesale market was made into a bazaar, where various products were displayed and free samples dispensed.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

The cream of the herds, flocks and studs of the nation were on exhibition at the Chicago Stockyards during the past week. The annual International Livestock Exposition, which ran from November 29 to December 6, was one of the finest shows ever held in this country, and attracted great crowds. Governors of half a dozen livestock states were in attendance, and the best farmers and livestock producers of pretty much the entire country were on hand to see and discuss. The evening sessions were a spectacle, and the horse show feature was as big a drawing card as ever.

Packinghouses were visited and inspected by record crowds. One plant reported the biggest crowds in its history,

and a staff of 65 guides was put to it to show the people about. The intelligent interest manifested by farmers and farmers' sons and daughters in the various operations of the packinghouse was an encouraging feature.

The grand champion beef animal of the show was an 11-months-old grade Hereford, Junior Lad, raised and exhibited by Marion Armentrout of Botna, Iowa. The reserve champion was U. C. Jock 3rd, a yearling Angus, shown by the University of California. J. J. Cridian of England was the judge. The grand champion was sold at the auction on Thursday to Malcolm Bros. of Nebraska for \$2.62 per pound and will go back to the farm.

The champion carlot of beef steers was a lot of Angus yearlings fed and shown by John Hubley of Mason City, Ill. They were bought at auction by Swift & Company for 45 cents per pound. The prize carlot of Herefords also went to Swift & Company for 30 cents per pound on the hoof. They were owned and bred by James W. Fraser of Hardin, Ill. The prize carload of Shorthorns, owned by the Hayland Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill., brought 35 cents a pound at the auction.

Both the champion single animals and the carlots, hogs and sheep, as well as cattle, were to be slaughtered later in the week, and the dressing percentage will be announced later.

The first judging contest of the show, for non-college teams, was won by the Iowa team, with a score of 1,090, Texas being second with 1,089 points. The boys on the teams were high school students or members of clubs conducted by the county farm agent. Other team scores were: Wisconsin, 1,041; Michigan, 1,035; Indiana, 1,005; Illinois, 988; Nebraska, 979; North Carolina, 970; Missouri, 936; South Dakota, 913; New Mexico, 880; Colorado, 870.

John Crane, head cattle buyer for Wilson & Company, and Lee Hess, head buy-

DASHEW & BARNETT
Counselors At Law
15 Park Row New York
Leon Dashev Ralph Barnett

References:
Armour & Company
The Cudahy Packing
Co.
Austin, Nichols &
Co.
New York Butchers
Dressed Meat Co.

Joseph Stern & Sons,
Inc.
Manhattan Veal &
Mutton Co.
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BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

Works:
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SAN FRANCISCO

er for Morris & Company, sifted out the 77 carloads of cattle entered for the carlot fat cattle test, sorting them from a packer's standpoint and lining them up for the contest.

Swift & Company exhibited a six-horse team of Percherons. The animals were used for work in the Yards every day in the week up to about a month ago, when they were put under special care by George Seman, in charge of the stables.

Mr. Seman is also responsible for introducing a novelty in the way of a new hitch called the "unicorn." It consists of a lead animal, two immediately behind and three in the rear, making a triangular-shaped hitch.

Armour & Company bought the grand champion wether lamb of the show from Jedd Andrews of West Point, Ind., paying \$100. They bought also the champion carlot of native lambs from Heart's Delight

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards **CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

*Members of the Institute of American
Meat Packers*

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

Farm, Chazy, N. Y., paying 37 cents alive, and the reserve champion carlot at 26 cents. They bought 14 carloads of prize cattle at prices up to 35 cents per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 24.	27,445	3,358	41,849	40,423
Tuesday, Nov. 25.	13,407	4,000	77,128	20,114
Wednesday, Nov. 26.	16,963	4,249	30,867	11,720
Thursday, Nov. 27—Holiday.				
Friday, Nov. 28.	22,940	4,237	46,734	19,776
Saturday, Nov. 29.	4,559	500	8,382	2,192
Total last week.	85,313	16,404	204,960	94,225
Previous week.	110,386	17,765	224,688	135,425
Year ago.	102,387	6,621	221,979	126,504
Two years ago.	95,431	8,889	189,195	70,548

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 24.	5,113	189	904	3,717
Tuesday, Nov. 25.	5,040	436	1,447	8,346
Wednesday, Nov. 26.	6,444	603	10,384	5,146
Thursday, Nov. 27—Holiday.				
Friday, Nov. 28.	5,669	856	8,479	2,736
Saturday, Nov. 29.	1,331	65	4,535	450
Total last week.	24,517	2,149	25,749	20,395
Previous week.	37,586	1,367	14,100	25,621
Year ago.	33,132	1,214	2,522	22,218
Two years ago.	27,485	1,094	15,123	15,362

Total receipts of hogs at Chicago to Nov. 29:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.	3,133,817	3,405,378	
Previous week.	7,629,783	7,614,396	
Year ago.	4,765,201	4,203,308	

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
This week.	611,900	27,759,000
Previous week.	732,000	
Cor. week, 1918.	632,000	27,759,000
Cor. week, 1917.	632,000	23,430,000
Cor. week, 1916.	810,000	27,494,000
Cor. week, 1915.	816,000	23,877,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Nov. 29, 1919, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.	317,000	484,000	210,000
Previous week.	394,000	565,000	336,000
1918.	303,000	623,000	243,000
1917.	291,000	490,000	186,000
1916.	167,000	627,000	184,000
1915.	198,000	612,000	228,000
1914.	196,000	594,000	268,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Nov. 29, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.	11,206,000	22,475,000	13,061,000
1918.	11,881,000	22,387,000	11,078,000
1917.	10,343,000	18,947,000	9,157,000
1916.	8,536,000	22,190,000	10,646,000
1915.	7,276,000	17,965,000	10,173,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Nov. 29:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	22,600		
Anglo-American	10,700		
Swift & Co.	23,300		
Hammond Co.	13,200		
Merrill & Co.	20,000		
Wilson & Co.	18,100		
Baldwin & Co.	9,000		
Western P. Co.	17,600		
Roberts & Oak.	7,400		
Miller & Hart.	3,800		
Independent P. Co.	3,000		
Brennan P. Co.	5,600		
Others	23,500		

Totals:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Previous week.	208,300		
Year ago.	206,800		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Nov. 29.	\$14.90	\$13.30	\$ 8.80	\$14.65
Previous week.	14.50	14.10	8.75	14.40
Cor. week, 1918.	15.65	17.75	9.85	15.10
Cor. week, 1917.	11.00	17.55	11.85	16.60
Cor. week, 1916.	10.30	9.55	8.30	12.15
Cor. week, 1915.	8.60	6.50	5.95	8.80
Cor. week, 1914.	8.50	7.00	5.50	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.	8.15	7.65	4.80	7.60
Cor. week, 1912.	8.05	7.60	4.50	7.30
Cor. week, 1911.	7.00	6.13	3.55	5.75

CATTLE.

	Prime heavy steers.	Good to choice steers.	Medium to good steers.	Fair to medium steers.
	\$18.75 @ 20.75	17.00 @ 18.35	12.00 @ 16.25	11.50 @ 14.75

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

	January	May	June	July
January	35.15	34.00	33.35	34.00
May	33.50	34.00	33.35	34.00
June	33.50	34.00	33.35	34.00
July	33.50	34.00	33.35	34.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	January	May	June	July
January	23.60	23.55	23.42	23.32
May	23.55	23.65	23.47	23.32
June	23.55	23.65	23.47	23.32
July	23.55	23.65	23.47	23.32

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—

	January	May	June	July
January	18.75	18.90	18.72	18.90
May	18.80	18.95	18.75	18.95
June	18.80	18.95	18.75	18.95
July	18.80	18.95	18.75	18.95

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

	Native Rib Roast	Native Sirloin Steaks	Native Porterhouse Steaks	Native Pot Roasts	Native Rib Roasts from light cattle	Beef Stew	Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	Corned Rump, Native	Corned Flanks	Round Steaks	Round Roasts	Shoulder Roasts	Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed
Native Rib Roast	35	45	40	50	40	28	32	25	30	28	32	28	30
Native Sirloin Steaks	40	50	45	55	45	30	35	35	40	30	35	30	35
Native Porterhouse Steaks	40	50	45	55	45	30	35	35	40	30	35	30	35
Native Pot Roasts	28	35	30	40	30	25	30	35	40	28	35	28	35
Native Rib Roasts from light cattle	28	35	30	40	30	25	30	35	40	28	35	28	35
Beef Stew	18	24	20	26	20	15	20	25	30	18	24	18	24
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	28	32	30	35	30	25	30	35	40	28	32	28	32
Corned Rump, Native	20	22	22	25	22	18	22	25	30	20	22	20	22
Corned Flanks	20	22	22	25	22	18	22	25	30	20	22	20	22
Round Steaks	30	35	30	35	30	25	30	35	40	30	35	30	35
Round Roasts	28	30	30	35	30	25	30	35	40	28	30	30	35
Shoulder Roasts	28	30	30	35	30	25	30	35	40	28	30	30	35
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	22	25	22	25	22	18	22	25	30	22	25	22	25

Lamb.

	Hind Quarters, fancy	Front Quarters, fancy	Legs, fancy	Stews	Chops, shoulder, per lb.	Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	Chops, French, each
Hind Quarters, fancy	30	35	28	32	18	22	15
Front Quarters, fancy	28	32	28	32	18	22	15
Legs, fancy	30	35	28	32	18	22	15
Stews	25	30	28	32	18	22	15
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	30	35	28	32	18	22	15
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	25	30	28	32	18	22	15
Chops, French, each	15	20	18	22	18	22	15

Mutton.

	Legs	Stew	Shoulders	Shoulder Steaks	Hind Quarters	Front Quarters	Legs	Breasts	Shoulders	Shoulder Steaks	Cutlets	Rib and Loin Chops	Leaf Lard

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	25	627
Good native steers	23	624
Medium steers	21	622
Heifers, good	15	618
Cows	10	614
Hind quarters, choice	10	634
Fore quarters, choice	19	634
Beef Cuts.		
Steer Loins, No. 1	55	655
Steer Loins, No. 2	42	642
Cow Loins	25	625
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	70	670
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	59	659
Cow Short Loins	83	683
Steer Loins Ends (hogs)	30	630
Steer Loins Ends	18	618
Cow Loins Ends (hogs)	40	640
Steer Ribs, No. 1	32	632
Steer Ribs, No. 2	27	627
Cow Ribs, No. 1	21	621
Cow Ribs, No. 2	14	614
Steer Ribs, No. 3	11	611
Cow Ribs, No. 4	10	610
Steer Chucks, No. 1	17	617
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14	614
Cow Chucks	9	609
Steer Plate	16	616
Medium Plates	12	612
Briskets, No. 1	14	614
Briskets, No. 2	11	611
Steer Navel Ends	14	614
Cow Navel Ends	9	609
Fore Shanks	7	607
Hind Shanks	6	606
Rolls	10	610
Strip Loins, No. 1	40	640
Strip Loins, No. 2	20	620
Strip Loins, No. 3	14	614
Sirloin Butts, No. 1	30	630
Sirloin Butts, No. 2	26	626
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	23	623
Steer Tenderloins, No. 1	60	660
Steer Tenderloins, No. 2	55	655
Rump Butts	18	618
Flank Steaks	25	625
Boneless Chucks	10	610
Shoulder Clodcasts	17	617
Hanging Tenderloins	12	612
Trimmings	7 1/4	67 1/4

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9	610
Hearts	8	608
Tongues	33	633
Sweetbreads	38	640
Stix-Tail, per lb.	9	609
Fresh Tripe, plain	6 1/2	66 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2	67 1/2
Livers	8 1/2	68 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	3 1/2	64 1/2

Veal.

Choice Carcass	26	627
Good Carcass	21	625
Heavy Carcass	14	618
Good Saddles	26	628
Good Racks	16	616
Medium Racks	12	612

Veal Product.

Brains, each	50	610
Sweetbreads	55	655
Calf Livers	37	638

Lamb.

Choice Lamb	24	624
Medium Lamb	23	623
Choice Saddles	20	620
Choice Fores	18	618
Lamb Fries, per lb.	19	620
Lamb Tongues, each	18	618
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	628

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	12	612
Light Sheep	12	612
Heavy Saddles	17	617
Light Saddles	17	617
Heavy Fores	6	606
Light Fores	9	609
Mutton Legs	20	620
Mutton Loins	10	610
Mutton Stew	7 1/2	67 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	18	618
Sheep Heads, each	15	615

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25	625
Pork Loins	27	627
Leaf Lard	29	629
Tenderloins	53	653
Spare Ribs	20	620
Butts	21	621
Hocks	16	616
Trimmings	23	623
Extra Lean Trimmings	24	624
Tails	13	613
Snouts	11	611
Pigs' Feet	7 1/2	67 1/2
Pigs' Heads	13	613
Blade Meat	9	609
Blade Meat	16	616
Cheek Meat	13	613
Hog Livers, per lb.	7	607
Neck Bones	20	620
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2	68 1/2
Pork Hearts	7	607
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	10	610
Pork Tongues	9	609
Slip Bones	10	610
Tail Bones	9	609
Brains	24	624
Backfat	25	625
Hams	21	621
Calas	29	629
Bellies	29	629

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16	616
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17	617

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Choice bologna	18	618
Frankfurters	23	623
Liver, with beef and pork	19 1/2	619 1/2
Tongue and blood	25 1/2	625 1/2
Minced Sausage	18 1/2	618 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	18	618
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	22	622
Special Compressed Sausage	...	...
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	20 1/2	620 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	40 1/2	640 1/2
Polish Sausage	18 1/2	618 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	18 1/2	618 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage	18 1/2	618 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	22 1/2	622 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	22 1/2	622 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	...	...
Luncheon Roll	22	622
Delicatessen Loaf	21	621
Jellied Roll	...	...

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	18	618
Beef Casing Salami	41	641
Italian Salami (new goods)	39	639
Holsteiner	33	633
Metwurst	42	642
Farmer	...	...
Cervelat, new	...	...
Bologna, kits	1.95	61.95
Bologna, 3/4 lb.	3.20	63.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55	62.55
Pork, links, 5/8 lb./4s.	4.70	64.70
Polish Sausage, kits	1.95	61.95
Frankfurts, kits	1.95	61.95
Frankfurts, 1/2 lb./4s.	3.80	63.80
Blood Sausage, kits	1.95	61.95
Blood Sausage, 1/2 lb./4s.	3.75	63.75
Ox tongue, whole	7.25	67.25
Sliced dried beef	1.85	61.85
Ox tongue, whole	18.75	618.75
Corned beef hash	1.15	61.15
Roast beef hash	2.50	62.50
Hamburger steak with onions	3.00	63.00
Vienna style sausage	2.25	62.25
Luncheon sausage	1.30	61.30
Breakfast sausage	2.25	62.25
Veal loaf, med. size	4.50	64.50

CANNED MEATS.

No. 2/3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6	Per doz.
Corined beef	Per doz.	\$3.50	\$7.75	\$8.00
Roast beef	...	3.50	6.75	20.00
Roast mutton	...	3.75	7.25	25.00
Sliced dried beef	1.85	2.65	4.05	47.00
Ox tongue, whole	18.75	58.50	58.50	...
Corned beef hash	1.15	2.50	5.75	...
Roast beef hash	2.50	5.75	...	...
Hamburger steak with onions	3.00	6.00	...	...
Vienna style sausage	2.25	5.00	...	...
Luncheon sausage	1.30	3.00	...	...
Breakfast sausage	2.25	4.50	...	2.25
Veal loaf, med. size	4.50	10.00	...	...

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$18.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	20.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	37	637
Clear Bellies, 10@25 avg.	38	638
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	39	639
Flat Backs, 10@12 avg.	37 1/2	637 1/2
Flat Backs, 12@14 avg.	44	644
Flat Backs, 14@16 avg.	44	644
Extra Short Clears.	22.75	622.75
Extra Short Backs.	22.50	622.50
Butts	21.50	621.50

Skinned Hams	80%
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.	24 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	24 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	24 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.	47
Dried Beef Sets.	45%
Wide, 12@14 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg.	29%
Wide, 12@16 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg.	29%
Wide, 12@16 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg.	29%
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.	29%
Dried Beef Insides.	49%
Dried Beef Knuckles.	45%
Dried Beef Outsides.	43%
Skinned Boiled Hams.	43%

Regular Boiled Hams.

Boiled Calas.

Cooked Loin Rolls.

Cooked Rolled Shoulder.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.	18	618
Beef Export Rounds.	24	624
Beef Middles, per set.	45	645
Beef Bungs, per piece.	20	620
Beef Bladders, medium.	50	650
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	90	690
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.	12.20	612.20
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.	18.80	618.80
Hog Middles, per set.	25	625
Hog Bungs, export.	24	624
Hog Bungs, large.	17	617
Hog Bungs, medium.	11	611
Hog Bungs, narrow.	7	607
Hog Stomachs, per piece.	10	610
Imported wide Sheep Casings.</td		

Retail Section

ARMY MEAT NOT A BARGAIN.

City authorities at Spokane, Wash., claim their city is being supplied with meat by local retailers at a price cheaper than the city can furnish government meat. This is the opinion of Mayor-elect Charles Fleming, following an investigation of both wholesale and retail prices there.

Without considering shrinkage, cutting and handling, or the cost of putting on the market, the following comparison per pound exists between the prices announced in offers received from the War Department and those ascertained by Mr. Fleming:

Beef, army price, 12 cents; local price, 10-16 cents. Mutton, army price, 12 cents; local price, 9-13 cents. Pork shoulders, army price, 17½ cents; local price, 21-23 cents.

"While I have not concluded the investigation," says Mayor-elect Fleming, "I am convinced that Spokane is getting its meat cheaper through the retailer than the city can supply government meat. The only exception is, perhaps, in the price of bacon. There is no way of arriving at a fair comparison in this meat, because the price is governed wholly by quality, and we have no means of knowing the quality of the government bacon. If it is of the quality that was furnished to Seattle, however, it is not cheap at any price."

The experience of the city of Spokane has been that of most localities throughout the country with these army "bargains." A great noise was made by politicians and pseudo-reformers over the great crash in prices and cost of living that would follow the offering of the army surplus to consumers direct. The experience of Spokane is typical of that elsewhere.

ARMY TO SELL FROZEN BEEF.

The director of sales of the War Department announces that the Surplus Property Division, Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, is offering for sale the entire surplus of beef held by the War Department, consisting of approximately 34,215,000 pounds of frozen beef. This beef will be sold at 20 per cent less than Chicago quotations on dressed beef, medium steers, delivered f. o. b. to any point within the territorial limits of the United States which has railroad connections. Since the beef, being frozen, must be transported in refrigerator cars, no order for less than a minimum carload lot of 30,000 pounds will be considered.

Anticipating criticism on the ground of upsetting the livestock and beef markets and injuring business, the announcement adds that the entire stock of beef offered for sale by the War Department is an insignificant quantity when compared with the country's normal consumption. It calls attention to the fact that it represents

only one day's receipts at the seven leading beef markets of the United States: Chicago, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., Sioux City, and St. Paul. Expressed in terms of livestock, the frozen beef offered for sale is equivalent to approximately 60,000 cattle. The normal consumption of beef in the United States is about 100,000,000 pounds per week. It is stated that the quantity offered for sale is not sufficiently large to disrupt American beef production, and consequently should not prove detrimental to cattle growers.

Orders for this beef and inquiries relative to sales conditions are to be addressed to the Zone Supply Officer at the nearest of the following addresses: Army Supply Base, Boston, Mass.; 461 8th avenue, New York City; 21st street and Oregon avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Coca Cola Building, Baltimore, Md.; Transportation Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Army Building, 15th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb.; Ft. Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; 17th and F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Newport News, Va.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; 1819 West 39th St., Chicago, Ill.; 2nd and Arsenal Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; Audubon Building,

New Orleans, La.; San Antonio, Texas; New Cumberland, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; or to Surplus Property Division, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

HINTS TO RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Following are a few suggestions which the retail butcher might adopt to advantage:

Trim your windows neatly.

Greens help to freshen display.

Suggestions to the trade as to what to buy.

Neatly printed window signs announcing prices are trade getters.

Practice courtesy; it will pay.

If your customers' wants cannot be supplied, suggest something else.

Keep your establishment absolutely clean and sanitary at all times.

Telephone order and delivery service is an "ad" in itself.

A small refrigerating or ice plant will reduce ice bills.

Neat white caps, aprons and coats add to a sanitary atmosphere.

White ceilings and walls reduce lighting expense and materially improve a shop's appearance.

Do You Tell Your Customer These Things?

A porterhouse or a sirloin steak in one shop may be 20 cents a pound higher than in another locality. The difference in price is based upon demand, location, overhead expense, volume of business and quality.

The most important element is quality. There is as much difference between a first quality steak and one of inferior grade as is found between a thoroughbred horse and a calico cayuse on the western plains.

Carcass beef is divided into steers, heifers and cows, and the cuts of meat from these carcasses depend upon the age, kind and quality of the animal. Sides of beef again are divided into prime, choice, good, medium and common grades. The various cuts in turn are graded according to their form, thickness, finish and quality.

The grain and firmness of the lean meat, the marbling (distribution of fat through the lean) and the proportion of bone and other waste in the cuts are factors in the quality of beef. Fineness of texture will be noted by the good judge of meat. The cut surface should be glossy, smooth or "velvety" in appearance and touch, as opposed to stringiness and toughness.

A good steak will be firm in substance or body as distinguished from a soft, gluey or watery consistency of the flesh. This is an indication of tenderness, juiciness and maturity. On the other hand, firmness due to a dry, stringy condition of the flesh is objectionable.

Ripening or aging in the cooler improves the firmness, tenderness and flavor of meat, provided it is sufficiently fat. The fresh-cut surface of the lean meat on a good grade beef will be a bright, rich red, and will turn brighter rather than darker after exposure to the air at refrigerator temperature.

Beef loins are graded into No. 1's, which must have a complete covering of white fat, the thickness of which is in proportion to the lean, and bright, firm, fine-grained, well marbled flesh; No. 2's, with insufficient, excessive or uneven covering of fat and a slight deficiency in grain, marbling or color of flesh; and No. 3's, which are more flat in shape, nearly or entirely lacking in covering of fat, and deficient in thickness and quality of flesh, but sufficiently developed to be cut into porterhouse and sirloin steaks for cheap trade. No. 1 and 2 loins can be distinguished by their full, well-rounded shape.

The various grades of ribs of beef differ in thickness, covering and quality to the same relative extent as the corresponding grades of loin. The covering of fat on No. 1 ribs should be about one-half an inch in depth.

A meat dealer who can tell his customers the good points of the various grades of meat will not be bothered much by complaints about the cost of the product.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. Lanslow opened a shop at Smithville, Minn.

George Jorgenson bought a meat market at Marshall, Minn.

Homeland & Peterson have opened a meat market at Ada, Minn.

Dedman & Sons have sold their market to A. J. Willis at Decatur, Ill.

Kennedy Bros. will open a retail shop at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 1.

H. S. Sutton has opened as the City Meat Market at Laverne, Okla.

Frank Kleib sold his market to J. Haberer, Jr., at Park Rapids, Minn.

L. C. Cogburn is about to engage in the meat business at Stuart, Okla.

Herman J. Lebene (meat) sold out to Leo J. Baltes at Lismore, Minn.

C. F. Hehmeyer will shortly open a shop on Main street, Coldwater, Mich.

C. A. Kress will open a retail market at 1542 Clay street, Dubuque, Ia.

W. F. Herschbun will open a shop in the Shaffer building at Sharon, Pa.

E. Hunt and E. F. Hester have engaged in the meat business at Axtell, Neb.

W. M. Yocom has purchased G. A. Perkins' market at Bonner Springs, Kas.

The Spear Meat Co., Billings, Mont., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000.

Coffman & Coffman have succeeded Ed. Brierton as proprietors of the latter's shop at Hartford, Kas.

J. C. Deister, of Melvern, Kas., has purchased the meat market of Kinkade & Kinzer at Baldwin, Kas.

J. M. Hill, Sam Morris and Jim Cox have purchased and will continue the Graham meat market at Pryor, Okla.

R. G. Bittner and H. A. Hansen, Jr., have purchased the butcher shop of Joseph Kavolec at David City, Neb.

Darby & Verret have opened a shop on Vermilion street, between Lafayette and Washington streets, Lafayette, Ind.

HOLIDAY AND REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

Under the heading of "Turning Casual Holiday Customers Into Year 'Round Patrons of Your Store," the current issue of the Armour Better Business Bulletin makes these timely comments:

"Holidays are home-coming days, times of real celebration, and foods always play a big part in the program. Hospitality is at its genuine height, people are happy, and the holiday spirit exists in fact.

"You can best sell to people in this frame of mind by having your clerks, stocks and service reflect this holiday spirit.

"Instruct your clerks to suggest holiday goods, no matter how much they may take it for granted that Mrs. Housewife has already thought of holiday goods. Tell your clerks she will appreciate the suggestions, for she will. Suggestion proves your store's desire to serve.

"Have your stocks spick and span. A night or two of work will rearrange shelves and put the clean goods up in front. The more fresh goods you show, the greater will be the holiday spirit of your shelves.

"Go out of your way to render holiday service. Use the telephone more than you have for weeks. Call up newcomers to the neighborhood; tell old customers about the new holiday goods you have."

The importance of the store's tidiness after business hours is commented upon thus:

"Naturally more or less muss has to be created during the peak hours of the day's business, but instruct your clerks to leave windows, counters and aisles tidy at night by all means.

"Many a store has been judged by its looks—often misjudged. And there's nobody to talk for your service when people look through untidy windows at a cluttered

up interior after you've closed for the day.

"This is particularly needful during the holiday season. People are in happier, brighter mood—and respond to bright looks and cleanliness even more quickly than they do the rest of the year."

Special holiday advertising drives by the retailer are advocated. On this point the Bulletin says:

"The holiday season, with its greater demand for fancy goods and long-profit items, is the time of all times for special advertising effort. Your advertising is then aimed at an already increased buying mood. The seed is sown upon extra fertile ground.

"Mail advertising is perhaps the quickest action, most economical form at this time. Do more of it right now than you have done during the last twelve months—and make it newsy. You don't have to be a 'letter writer' or 'clever' to get your story over.

"Delivery advertising at this time should consist in special signs on wagon, truck or bicycle—always featuring holiday goods. Every out-going delivery should carry the circulars, inserts and booklets furnished you by manufacturers, always selecting seasonable printed matter. And don't throw these printed salesmen in with a basket of goods. Wrap them in, neatly, with one of the packages.

"Windows—most important of all—deserve extra time and care.

"Newspaper advertising—small space, about six inches deep, single-column width—should be changed often; at least every other day. No fine advertising writing is needed, just the actual news of your stocks."

Delays in Mail Delivery

Some complaints have been received of delayed arrival of recent issues of The National Provisioner by subscribers, particularly at Eastern points. To these subscribers we would recall the fact that The National Provisioner is now printed in Chicago instead of New York, and that incidental to the change there have been unavoidable delays. Until the new arrangement is complete and in smooth working order, we will ask our readers to bear with such delays as may occur in receipt of their copies.

We may add that the United States postal service is also laboring under difficulties common to many organizations at this time, and that Uncle Sam's mail service is not as prompt or as accurate as it has been, or as it is hoped it will be in the future. Subscribers who miss their copies altogether, or who notice continued delays in receipt, are requested to notify The National Provisioner, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Charles P. Davis has opened a grocery and meat market at 3116 School street. Mr. Davis was formerly in the grocery business in Des Moines, Ia.

C. J. McDonald has installed a complete refrigerating plant in his butcher shop at 2120 Clark avenue, and expects to duplicate the plant before spring at his other shop at 1216 South Grand.

William Daussmann has bought out the interest of J. K. Auchting in the butcher shop formerly conducted by the firm of Daussmann & Auchting at 5965 Cote Brilliante, and will conduct the business by himself.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in St. Louis perhaps a little more economically than usual, but with just as much enthusiasm and sincerity as ever. While the historic turkey may have been a little conspicuous by its absence, the other ingredients were there and St. Louis butchers and packers reported a big business in young pigs and in all sorts of fowl.

With the arrest of four Negroes at East St. Louis, Ill., on Nov. 30, and the discovery of a full-rigged "packing plant" in a house at Newport, Ill., the police believe they have ended a series of hog thefts that has cost the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad approximately \$6,000 in the last six months. For the past six months shipments of live hogs in transit from Alton to the stockyards in East St. Louis have been checked short and detectives have been maintaining a strict watch, believing the hogs were stolen at Madison. Their watch resulted in the arrest of the four Negroes. One of them admitted that he had been stealing the hogs from the cars as they neared Madison, killing them in the car by slitting their throats and then throwing them out of the car.

STOP SELLING ARMY MEATS.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has issued instructions to the superintendents of the twenty-five army quartermaster retail stores now being conducted under his supervision to suspend sales of certain stocks of canned and cured meats carried by the retail stores. The surplus supply of the meats embraced in the order of the Quartermaster General of the Army has been exhausted, it was said.

The canned and cured meats, the sales of which have been discontinued, are bacon in twelve pound cans, roast beef in one and two pound cans, corned beef hash in one and two pound cans, and pork sausage in two pound cans. Strip bacon in crates; roast beef, in one, two and six pound cans, and corned beef in all size cans will continue to be sold in the retail stores.

TIME SAVERS--KNIFE SAVERS

Every butcher requires good, serviceable cleavers suitable to the various purposes of his trade.

CHATILLON Cleavers

are well known to the trade and have the unqualified endorsement of users everywhere. The blades used in Chatillon Cleavers are properly balanced, tempered, ground and sharpened—ready to use—and take and hold a keen edge. Facilitate your work and economize on time and labor by keeping them on hand.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue No 17

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

Established 1835

85 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.



New York Section

O. M. Patterson of Swift & Company's hotel department, Chicago, was in New York this week.

Vice President L. H. Heymann of Morris & Company was in New York during the past week. Advertising Manager Charles W. Myers was also a visitor.

Julius Dahlman, Inc., has been incorporated in Brooklyn with a capital stock of \$250,000, to engage in the meat business. The incorporators are M. J. and J. Dahlman and S. Wolfe.

M. S. Loeb of Wilson & Company's legal department, Chicago, O. S. Bowman of the tax department, and E. W. Turley of the auto maintenance department were visitors to New York this week.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, November 29th, 1919, on shipments sold out, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, .1601 cents per pound.

The new offal cooler has just been completed on the main floor of the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company plant at 11th avenue and 40th street. This cooler is of the most improved and latest type and is perhaps one of the largest in the country.

Mayor Hylan this week appointed deputy commissioner of markets William P. Mulry to take charge of the work of the department, which was a polite way of getting rid of Commissioner Dr. Jonathan P. Day, who has been in hot water with everybody for some time.

Leo S. Joseph, vice-president of the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the Meat and Meat Products Division of the Red Cross Christmas Seals Campaign in New York. Mr. Joseph expects to make a splendid showing in competition with other business committees of Greater New York.

The Meat Packers' Association of New York and Brooklyn is practically at a deadlock with striking workmen and prospects for a settlement of the difficulties is not in sight. Several conferences have been held within the past week but without success. Offers were made by the packers of a settlement which were rejected by the strikers. Further meetings will be held in an attempt to break the deadlock and settle the strike.

The following is a report by the New York City Department of Health of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Nov. 22, 1919: Meat—Manhattan, 1,456 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,828 lbs.; the Bronx, 65 lbs.; total, 6,349 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 24,125 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 24,131 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 2,604 lbs.; Brooklyn, 555 lbs.; total, 3,159 lbs.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed by the Health Department in the city of New York during week ending Nov. 29, 1919: Meat—Manhattan, 2,882 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,333 lbs.; The

Bronx, 1,300 lbs.; Queens, 38 lbs.; total, 12,553 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 5,426 lbs.; total, 5,426 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,398 lbs.; Brooklyn, 123 lbs.; Bronx, 86 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 2,617 lbs.

URGE PEACE TREATY ACTION.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange at a meeting on December 1st:

Whereas, The United States has just carried to successful conclusion a great war, fought on the battle-field and in the work-shop, by the great body of American people, irrespective of race, creed or political faith, at a great cost in lives and money, both willingly given for the noble ideals of justice, humanity and freedom; and

Whereas, A whole year has gone by since the Armistice, and still no Peace Treaty has been signed, this delay leaving the whole civilized world in an unsettled, chaotic state and jeopardizing the fruits of the war won at such costs of blood and treasure; and

Whereas, The Board of Managers of this Exchange, departing from its usual custom of taking no part in any public business of a political character, now feels justified in this crisis in abandoning its traditional policy in this instance, because of its belief that the question at issue is not really a political or party question at all, but is a matter of vital interest to the business world, and being fully convinced that no international financial

plans for extension of credit to Europe can be consummated until a Peace Treaty is signed, and that without such credits being given our export trade must inevitably suffer materially, reacting unfavorably upon our domestic trade; and

Whereas, The Board of Managers is convinced that the people of these United States, regardless of party, desire that such a treaty shall be signed as shall secure to us the fruits of our victory, keep the faith that is pledged to our allies in a great cause, and insure to our boys that sleep beneath the poppies of Flanders' fields that their lives were not given in vain; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, speaking for the important business it represents, urges upon the President of the United States and upon the United States Senate, the great necessity of speedy action upon the Peace Treaty, and earnestly appeals to them, personally and individually, to lay aside all political and partisan considerations, and in the name of common humanity, and in the vital interest of the world of commerce, industry and finance, to make an honest and vigorous effort to harmonize the differences now blocking action, so that a compromise may be quickly reached that can command the two-thirds vote of the Senate necessary for ratification; and, be it further

Resolved, That the President of this Exchange be and hereby is instructed to immediately transmit to the President of the United States and to every member of the United States Senate a copy of this resolution.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday Dec. 4, as follows:

	Chicago	Boston	New York	Philadelphia
Steers:				
Choice	\$25.00@27.00	\$...@...	\$23.00@...	\$...@...
Good	20.00@25.00	21.00@23.00	19.00@22.00	21.00@25.00
Medium	15.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@20.00
Common	10.50@14.50	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	12.00@15.00
Cows:				
Good	14.00@15.00	14.50@15.00	15.00@...	15.00@...
Medium	12.00@13.50	13.00@13.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Common	10.00@11.50	12.00@12.50	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Bulls:				
Good	...	11.00@12.00	...	...
Medium	...	10.00@11.00	...	...
Common	8.50@10.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
Lamb:				
Choice	23.50@25.00	21.50@22.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
Good	21.50@23.00	21.00@21.50	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	19.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Common	16.50@19.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Yearlings:				
Good	19.00@21.00	16.00@17.00	...	17.00@19.00
Medium	17.00@19.00	14.00@15.00	...	16.00@17.00
Mutton:				
Good	13.50@15.50	12.00@13.00	15.00@...	14.00@...
Medium	11.50@12.50	10.00@11.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Common	8.50@11.00	9.00@10.00	10.00@12.00	10.00@12.00
Fresh Veal*—				
Choice	26.50@28.00	...	26.00@28.00	...
Good	24.00@26.00	...	23.00@25.00	18.00@20.00
Medium	21.00@23.00	12.00@13.00	20.00@22.00	14.00@16.00
Common	17.00@20.00	9.00@11.00	15.00@18.00	11.00@14.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
Loins:				
8-10 lb. average	26.50@28.50	26.00@27.00	27.00@29.00	28.00@29.00
10-12 lb. average	25.50@27.50	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00
12-14 lb. average	24.50@26.00	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	26.00@27.00
14 lb. over	23.00@25.00	20.00@24.00	21.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
Shoulders:				
Plain	20.00@21.50	...	22.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Skinned	20.00@21.50	...	22.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
Picnics:				
4-6 lb. average	20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	...	20.00@22.00
6-8 lb. average	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	22.00@24.00	19.00@20.00
8 lb. over	17.50@19.50	18.00@19.00	...	...
Butts:				
Boneless	...	...	27.00@29.00	...
Boston style	21.50@23.50	...	25.00@27.00	23.00@24.00

*Veal prices "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



Selected From America's Best Food Sources

THE UNITED STATES, richest and biggest farming country of the world, produces its great volume and variety of foods in many widely separated regions. Certain well-defined sections, however, yield the choicest foods and in greatest abundance—and it is these sections, no matter how distant or where located, that Armour and Company go to for their sources of food supply.

It is Armour's task to seek out the best live-stock, poultry, dairy products, cereals, sea foods, vegetables, fruits, beverages and other foods in order to secure the high-grade products that measure up to the Armour standard. In the very heart of the best producing districts an Armour Plant is located, and Armour buyers go out to secure the foods that are to be marketed.

Often the establishment of an Armour plant in a particular locality not only serves to provide an outlet for its produce, but does much to develop the whole surrounding territory by making production more profitable and increasing farming activity.

The situation of a meat packing plant, however, is determined by other factors besides nearness to the center of production. Labor, water, and fuel supply must be considered, as well as transportation facilities.

All Armour plants are located with these things in mind. Shortened freight hauls mean big savings for producers—both in shrinkage and additional feed costs resulting when animals are shipped long distances. Consumers are saved paying for the freight expense of the inedible portions which constitute 45% of the live animal and which are made into by-products at the plant. The immense saving thus realized may be seen from the fact that over 80% of the live stock Armour and Company slaughter in Chicago and west of Chicago is consumed east of the Mississippi River.

The strategic positions of the Armour plants and the great buying resources of the Armour organization insure the selection of the very best foods of the country. Armour even crosses the oceans to get foods not common to the United States—such as pepper from India, pineapple from Hawaii, coffee from Brazil, cloves from Africa, sardines from Norway.

This careful selection at the source, plus scientific preparation and distribution, insure in the Armour Products you buy the very highest quality of food and the utmost value for your money. You can identify these foods by the famous Armour Oval Label—the mark of top grade.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.	9.00@17.25
Oren	13.50@
Bulls	6.00@10.00
Heifers	8.00@ 9.25
Cows	4.00@ 9.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, prime.	21.50@22.00
Live calves, grassers.	6.00@ 8.00
Live calves, fed.	10.00@11.50
Live calves, culs.	12.00@15.50
Live calves, yearlings.	5.00@ 7.00
Live calves, Western.	8.50@12.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live calves, prime.	22.50@23.00
Live calves, grassers.	8.00@10.00
Live calves, fed.	11.00@13.00
Live calves, culs.	14.00@16.00
Live calves, yearlings.	5.50@ 7.50
Live calves, Western.	9.50@13.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.	@@14.00
Hogs, medium.	@@14.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@@14.25
Pigs.	@@14.00
Roughs.	@@12.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.	26 @27
Choice native, light.	25 @27
Native, common to fair.	18 @24

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.	26 @27
Choice native light.	26 @27
Native, common to fair.	22 @22
Choice Western, heavy.	@@22
Choice Western, light.	@@19
Common to fair, Texas.	18 @16
Good to choice heifers.	@@24
Common to fair heifers.	@@21
Choice cows.	@@16
Common to fair cows.	12 @14
Fresh bologna bulls.	12 @12 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.	@@32	38 @40
No. 2 ribs.	@@20	34 @38
No. 3 ribs.	@@16	28 @34
No. 1 loins.	@@36	45 @47
No. 2 loins.	@@24	42 @45
No. 2 chuck.	@@13	@@16
No. 1 hinds and ribs.	@@32	31 @34
No. 2 hinds and ribs.	@@28	27 @30
No. 3 hinds and ribs.	@@22	20 @26
No. 1 rounds.	@@22	@@22
No. 2 rounds.	@@17	@@21
No. 3 rounds.	@@14	@@20
No. 1 chuck.	@@18	@@19
No. 2 chuck.	@@13	@@16
No. 3 chuck.	@@11	@@14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@@23
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@@28
Western calves, choice.	@@28
Western calves, fair to good.	@@24
Grassers and buttermilks.	18 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.	24 @25
Hogs, 80 lbs.	24 @25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	24 1/2 @25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	24 @26
Pigs.	26 @27

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.	23 @24
Lambs, choice.	22 @23
Sheep, choice.	16 @17
Sheep, medium to good.	13 @14
Sheep, culs.	12 @13

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	32 @33
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.	32 @33
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lb. avg.	30 @31
Smoked picnics, light.	28 @30
Smoked picnics, heavy.	26 @27
Smoked shoulders.	24 @25
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).	35 @53
Dried beef sets.	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.	28 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.	@@34
Fresh pork loins, Western.	@@31
Fresh pork tenderloins.	@@52
Frozen pork tenderloins.	@@50
Shoulders, city.	@@27
Shoulders, Western.	@@25

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—

Maryland, selected.	53 @54
Maryland, fair to good.	50 @52
Maryland, old hens.	44 @45
Maryland, old toms.	42 @43
Western, hens and toms, selected.	45 @45
Western, fair to good.	43 @46
Kentucky and Tennessee, selected.	43 @44
Kentucky and Tennessee, fair to good.	40 @42
Texas, selected.	44 @45
Texas, fair to good.	40 @43
Western, old hens.	43 @44
Western, old toms.	41 @42
Turkeys—Iced—	
Western, hens and toms, selected.	46 @47
Western, fair to good.	42 @45
Southern, selected.	46 @47
Southern, fair to good.	42 @44

Chickens—Fresh, dry packed, 12 to box—

W'n, milk fed, 16 lbs. and under, doz.	lb. @45
W'n, milk fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz.	lb. @43
W'n, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	lb. @41
W'n, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	lb. @39
W'n, milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	lb. @34
W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	lb. @34
W'n, corn fed, 16 lbs. & under to doz.	lb. @43
W'n, corn fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz.	lb. @41
W'n, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.	lb. @35
W'n, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.	lb. @31
W'n, corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	lb. @31
W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	lb. @31

Chickens—Fresh, live, barrels—

W'n, milk fed, 3 to 6 lbs. to pair.	lb. @41
W'n, milk fed, 3 to 6 lbs. to pair.	lb. @29
W'n, corn fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.	lb. @33
W'n, corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair.	lb. @28
W'n, scalded, mixed sizes, lb.	27 @28

Va., milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.

lb. @37	@38
lb. @5	@45

Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb.

lb. @40	@45
lb. @30	@35

Nearby Jersey and L. I., mixed wts., lb.

lb. @35	@45
lb. @20	@40

State and Pa., mixed weights, lb.

lb. @32	@40
lb. @25	@35

BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	95.00 @100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	85.00 @ 95.00
Black hoofs, per ton.	55.00 @ 65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.	55.00 @ 65.00
White hoofs, per ton.	85.00 @ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 88 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	150.00 @160.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd	@@36c.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@@27c.
Fresh cow tongues.	@@23c.
Calves heads, scalded.	@@70c.
Sweetbreads, veal.	@@100c.
Sweetbreads, beef.	@@40c.
Calves livers.	@@40c.
Beef kidneys.	@@18c.
Mutton kidneys.	@@5c.
Livers, beef.	@@17c.
Oxtails.	@@14c.
Hearts, beef.	@@14c.
Rolls, beef.	@@30c.
Tenderloin beef, Western.	@@50c.
Lamb's frys.	@@12c.
Extra lean pork trimmings.	@@26c.

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.	@@ 7
Suet, fresh and heavy.	@@13
Shop bones, per cwt.	@@35

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.	@@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.	@@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.	@@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.	@@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.	@@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@@1.65
Hog middles.	@@27
Hog bungs.	@@16
Hog bungs, export.	@@25
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.	@@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.	@@28
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.	@@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.	@@45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.	@@52
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@@05
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.	@@ 4

Pepper, Sling., white.	32 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.	20 1/2
Pepper, red.	18
Alspice.	10
Cinnamon.	23
Coriander.	6 1/2
Cloves.	57
Ginger.	30
Mace.	53

CURING MATERIALS.

No. 1 skins.	@@ 1.20
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